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J. MANN'S & CO'S 1904

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SEEDS



J. MANN'S AND CO'S

FORREST, COR. HILLEN STS.
OPR.
BELAIR MARKET BALTIMORE, MD.

J. Manns & Co.'s SEEDS.

Are the Standard of Quality and the Key to the Success of Gardening.

True to
Name.

High in
Vitality.

Low in
Price.

Tested and
Proven.



Our Terms are Strictly Cash with the Order.

We do not send C. O. D., as the cost of collecting return charges is quite an unnecessary item of expense; and the prices being given, we can conceive of no necessity to warrant goods being so sent.

We make no charge for boxes or cartage to depots, wharves or express offices.

Two-bushel seamless bags are charged at 15 cents each.

Postage Free.

Seeds by the packet, ounce or quarter-pound will be sent by mail at catalogue prices. In quantities of half-pound and upward, postage must be added to catalogue prices at the rate of 8 cents per pound. For peas and beans, add 15 cents per quart, and corn, 10 cents per quart to catalogue prices.

How to Order.

Please be careful to sign your name, postoffice, County and State, on each and every letter sent us. Cash should accompany the order. Money can be sent safely either by postoffice order, bank draft, express, or the cash by registered letter.

We accept 1-cent and 2-cent postage stamps the same as cash.

Order Early.

It would be a great accommodation to us if more of our customers would order their seeds before the rush of our busy season. If however, you should postpone ordering even until the seeds are actually needed, you may rely upon getting them promptly.

J. MANNS & CO., Truckers' Favorite Seed House.

Belair Market and Hillen Street, - - - - BALTIMORE, MD.

To Our Friends and Customers.

In presenting our Seventh Annual Catalogue of Seeds we wish to express first, our appreciation of the many valued orders and kind expressions which we have received from our customers in the different sections of the country, this has greatly aided us in our continued progress.

The seeds offered here are grown from pedigree stocks. Each variety has been grown in just the part of the earth where climate, soil and season unite to produce the most perfect of its kind. These seeds have been selected by experts to meet the requirements of

Market Gardeners and Truckers

whose trade we have during our 17 years of business carefully served.

We are endeavoring to make this book as complete as possible incorporating in it many valuable suggestions for improvements of crops, as well as improved methods of culture, which will be seen in small type at the heading of each vegetable family.

We have carefully avoided exaggerated claims of merit, omitting the endless number which are out of date, we avoid offering the same varieties under from one to four different names, and the reader can be assured that every variety listed has proved with us fully equal to our description of it.

Our Prices Are Low.

The past season has been a most disastrous one for the production of some seed crops. Most vine seeds, such as Cucumber, Cantaloupe, Squash, and similar varieties, have proven quite a shortage, consequently prices on these items are again high. Fortunately we had very large contracts placed, and we think that our stocks will be ample to supply reasonable demands. For this reason we are enabled to offer very moderate prices, and believe a comparison of ours with prices from any other reliable seed house will be favorable to us.

We test all our Seeds before sending out; and should they fail when properly tested by the customer, we will replace the same amount or give value in others, but cannot give any warranty, express or implied, as to crops, etc. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these conditions they must be returned at once, and the amount that has been paid for same will be refunded.

All orders have our personal attention.

Very respectfully,

J. Manns & Co.

Asparagus.—*Spargel.*



1 oz. for 50 feet drill; 500 plants. 1 lb. produces plants to set one acre.

To grow plants from seed, sow in April or May, in drills about one inch deep, in rows a foot apart. Keep the soil mellow and free from weeds. During the Summer "thin out," and the following spring the plants may be set out in beds, 6x6 feet wide, with a path two feet wide on each side; set the plants about a foot apart each way, with the plants four inches below the surface.

Asparagus is very easily grown and has proved very profitable and satisfactory to the trucker and market gardener. It should be in every private garden, and when it is once well established, will, with proper care, last for twenty years or more. Asparagus will succeed well in any good rich soil, but a light, warm soil, which has been heavily manured for previous crops, is best.

The Palmetto.—This variety is not only much earlier, but is also a better yielder, and is more even than the Old Favorite. The Palmetto has now been planted in all parts of the country, and the reports we hear indicate that it is equally well adapted for all sections, North and South. Package, 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c., lb., 30c.

Conover's Colossal.—An old standard and more largely grown than any other sort. It is unsurpassed in productiveness and flavor. Oz., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 30c.; 5 lbs. and over at 25c. per lb.

Columbian Mammoth White.—A distinct and valuable variety, producing immense clear white shoots, very tender and of excellent quality. Package, 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 35c.

Asparagus Roots.

100 2-year old roots plant a bed 15x50 feet, sufficient for medium garden. An acre requires 4000 to 6000.

CULTURE.—The quickest way of getting an Asparagus bed is to purchase the roots, which we can supply at very reasonable prices, especially in large quantities. Two-year old roots are the kind usually set out. To prepare permanent beds for Asparagus, plow or dig out trenches eighteen inches wide and ten to twelve inches deep, making the trenched four or eight feet apart. In the bottom of the furrow scatter Bone fertilizer and an application of well rotted manure, which dig lightly in and mix with the soil, and then set the plants fifteen inches apart in the rows. Spread out the roots carefully and cover with soil and manure, care being used not to cover the crowns more than two or three inches at first, as the first shoots from the young roots are not strong enough to force through a deep mass of earth. At the approach of winter cover with manure, which fork in early in the spring, and apply a dressing of salt or kainit—kainit is probably best—and an application of half a ton per acre every other year will be very beneficial. If white Asparagus is desired, the second spring after planting, earth up in beds eighteen inches above the roots, to blanch the Asparagus as it grows. If green Asparagus is desired, it is not necessary to earth up so deeply or to make the rows more than three feet apart. Care should be used not to cut too late in the spring, as it is liable to exhaust the plants. During the winter or early spring, cut or burn off the growth, run the plow over the bed to throw the earth down, and apply manure or Potato fertilizer, or both, mixing same in with the soil. To make white Asparagus, the beds must be freshly and lightly earthened up each spring just before the growing season commences.

Insect Remedy.—For the Asparagus beetle use Slug Shot, or freshly slacked lime dusted on before the dew has disappeared.

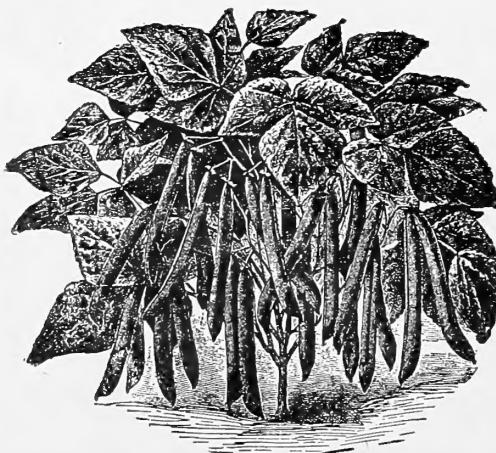
Any of the above varieties, 2-year old roots, per 100, 75c.; by mail, \$1.00; per 1000, \$4.00.

Artichokes.

Jerusalem.—The tubers roasted, or boiled, served with butter, salt and pepper, makes a dish some think superior to Potatoes. They are most excellent feed for cows and will cause an increase in quantity and quality of milk. Peck, 75c.; bushel, \$2.00.

Beans.—Dwarf or Bush Varieties.

One quart will plant 100 feet of drill; 1 to 1½ bushels to the acre. We supply $\frac{1}{2}$ peck at peck rates.



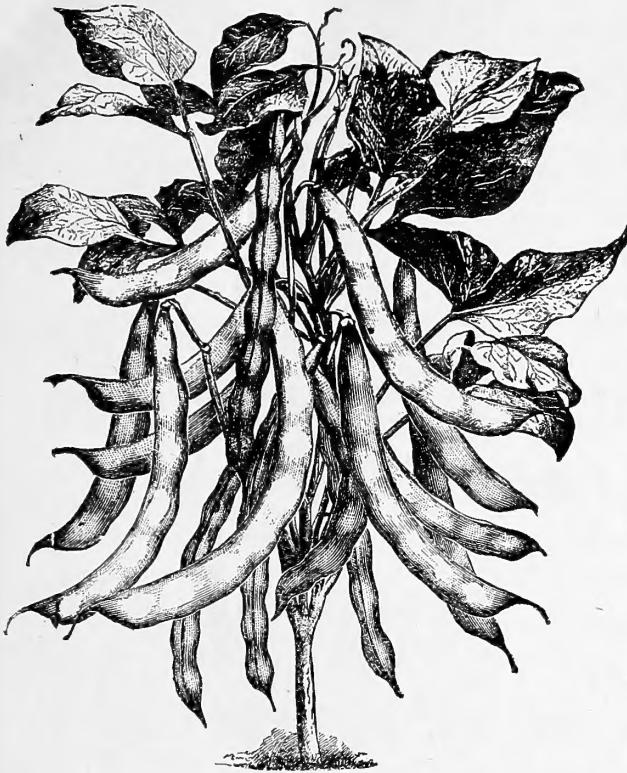
New Stringless Green Pod.

Plant as soon as the ground is warm and dry in drills two and one-half feet apart, and drop the beans three inches apart. For a succession sow every three weeks until the 16th of August. Hoe often, but never when wet with dew or rain, as earth will rust the leaves and injure the crop.

New Stringless Green Pod.—This Bean, of recent introduction, has already found first place in the list of Short Snap varieties. The pods are a rich green, very round and straight, five inches long, solidly meaty and broad, deeply saddle-backed, or creased along the back, caused by the rounded swell of the fleshy sides. The pods are tender, brittle, and of finest flavor; always entirely stringless even when fully matured. It combines in itself the chief merits of all the other varieties, viz.: unusual hardiness, extreme earliness and productiveness. Qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.25; bush., \$4.25.

Giant Stringless Green Pod.—This new variety should not be compared with New Stringless Green Pod, from which it is entirely distinct, resembling more closely the Valentine; the pods averaging one-third larger than the latter variety; it is nearly a week later than Extra Early Valentine if planted at the same time. The plants are of a strong growth, very productive, pods 5 to 6 inches long, light green, slightly curved and very meaty. The very round pods are brittle and stringless at all stages, and of mild flavor. Qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Beans.—Dwarf or Bush.



Hopkins' Improved Red Valentine.

Green Podded Varieties.

Hopkins' Imp. Red Valentine.—This strain is an improvement over the Improved Red Valentine, for while retaining all the best qualities of this sort, it is earlier and more productive. Vines very uniform, making little or no top growth. It is a cut-short, round podded green sort, of fine quality and flavor, and one of the best sorts in cultivation for market gardener and shipper. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.75.

Early Red Valentine.—The old standard variety; early round pods and very prolific. Quart, 15c.; peck, 90c.; bush., \$3.50.

White Valentine.—The seed of this Bean being white gives it additional value, as it can be used green as a snap bean or as a winter shell bean. Qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

Extra Early Refugee.—The earliest of the green-podded kinds, furnishing a fleshy pod of fine quality. The vines are a little smaller and more upright growing and the leaves distinctly lighter colored than those of the Late Refugee, though the dry beans are of the same shape and color. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.75.

Refugee, or Thousand to One.—Maturing later than Extra Early Refugee, with larger foliage; very prolific. Quart, 15c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.75.

Best of All.—Pods long, very fleshy, succulent, stringless and rich in flavor; are produced early and abundantly; one of the most valuable green-podded beans for market or family use. Quart, 15c.; peck, 90c.; bush., \$3.50.

New Longfellow.—This is a remarkable early String Bean. The pods are $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, pale soft green in color, perfectly straight and round. The flavor is very delicious, and retains its beautiful color almost intact when prepared for the table. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.75.

Dwarf Horticultural, or Cherry.—Pods are of medium length, slightly curved or sickle-shaped, and when nearly developed are freely splashed with bright red on the skin. It is one of the best varieties to grow for green shell-beans in cool locations where the Limas do not succeed. The green beans are of good size, tender and of fine flavor, they are highly esteemed when cooked with sweet corn as Succotash. The surplus beans not needed for use during the summer make excellent soup or baking beans for winter. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

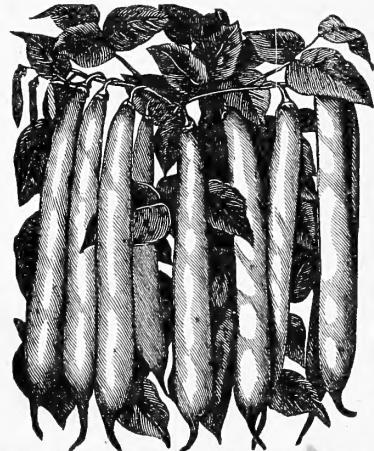
The Goddard, or Boston Favorite.—Tall bush or semi-running growth, eighteen inches to two feet in height, producing a large crop of pods. These are flat, five inches in length, one-half inch broad, with a long, slender point. The pods when young are excellent for using as snapshots, being brittle, juicy, mild in flavor, and nearly stringless. For winter use the pods should be allowed to ripen on the plants. As the pods attain full size they become thickly marked with purplish flakes. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.15; bush., \$4.00.

Wax-Pod Varieties.

The Wax-Podded Beans are highly esteemed for their mild flavor and handsome appearance, and by many the lighter coloring, when prepared for the table, is preferred. Nearly all the varieties are valuable also for use as Winter Shell-Beans, but are not so productive as other varieties offered on this page, especially for that purpose. Being more tender than the green-podded sorts they should not be planted until the trees are well out in leaf and the nights quite warm. If planted too early, the growth becomes checked, and the pods are smaller and not so fine in appearance.

New Pencil-Pod Wax.

An extremely good new Bean, being very early, very prolific and of excellent flavor. The pods are from five to six inches long, thick, fleshy, as round as a pencil and absolutely stringless. A beauty in shape and color of the true waxy type. We call it the "Seek-no-further" of all Wax Beans. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bus., \$6.00



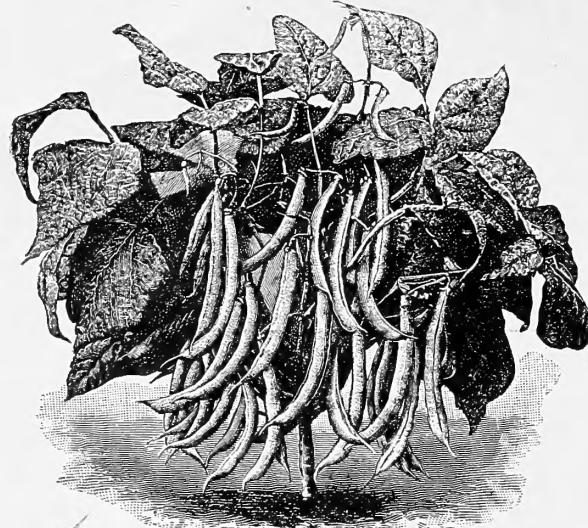
New Pencil-Pod Wax.

Currier's Rust-Proof Golden Wax.—This variety is one of the best Beans ever introduced, very productive, with long flat pods fully one-third larger than any other sort; earlier than any other Wax Bean known. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.50; bush., \$6.00.

Golden Wax.—Very early, tender and prolific. Pods large, creamy yellow and stringless. Quart, 15c.; peck, \$1.25; bush., \$5.00.

Prolific Dwarf German Black Wax Bean Cylinder Pod, or Improved Black Wax.—Dwarf bush growth and very prolific; this is one of the earliest maturing wax-podded variety. Pods three to four inches in length usually curved, quite round, meaty, brittle and entirely stringless, deep golden yellow, of excellent flavor. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.25; bush., \$5.00.

Wardwell's Kidney Wax.—Strong, upright bush growth, fifteen inches in height, very productive. Pods straight, fleshy, five inches in length and one-half inch broad. A rich golden yellow, brittle and entirely stringless even when fully developed, of mild flavor. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bush., \$6.00.

Beans—Wax-Pod Varieties.—Continued.

New Round Pod Kidney Wax.

New Round Pod Kidney Wax.—A striking acquisition has been obtained in the list of Wax Beans through the introduction of this variety. Up till now there has been no round-podded Wax Bean possessing the excellent market and shipping qualities of the well known Wardwell's Kidney Wax. The plant grows tall and strong with long round, handsome pods, of a rich golden color, which are entirely stringless, and remain in a good marketable condition longer than any known. As a snap brand it excels all others in tenderness and richness of flavor. It has proved to be free from rust, very early and prolific. The best wax bean for market gardeners and shippers. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.75.

Davis' Kidney Wax.—This plant is a vigorous grower, carrying the pods well up from the ground. In productiveness it is astonishing, as it will produce at least one-third more bushels of pods to the acre than any other Wax Bean. The pods are long, straight, oval, of clear waxy-white color, and handsome, often growing to a length of seven to eight inches, and when fit for use are quite stringless and of fine flavor. One of the main points of superiority over other sorts is its extreme hardiness and shipping qualities. Another good point of merit is, the plants produce a very small portion of waste or second quality pods. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.50; bush., \$6.00.

Varieties for Use as Shell Beans.

These are grown in large quantities for the winter market. They are desirable also to raise for home use. They should be planted in rows three and a half to four feet apart for horse cultivation, dropping three or four seeds in hills one foot apart in the row. The land should be rich and the plants given frequent cultivation during growth. When pods ripen the plants may be pulled up on a clear day, well dried and stored in a barn for threshing when convenient.

White Marrowfat.—This is the standard variety grown for white soup beans. The plants are semi-running in habit, two feet in height and very productive. Beans of good size, slightly oval, and quite thick through. Quart, 15c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.75.

White Kidney Royal Dwarf.—An excellent shelled Bean, green or ripe. One of the best for winter use. Seeds large, white, kidney-shaped. Quart, 20c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$3.00.

White Navy, or Pea Bean.—A well-known productive standard sort. Qt., 20c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.75.

Dwarf Lima Beans.

1 quart to 150 hills; 8 to 10 qts. to the acre.

These varieties are of true Bush or Dwarf form, growing but eighteen to twenty inches high without supports. About two weeks earlier than the Climbing Limas, abundant bearers until frost. Plant in rows two feet apart, plants one foot apart in the row.

Burpee's Bush Lima.—Beans as large as the large Pole Lima, but dwarf, and come absolutely true from seed. The bushes grow eighteen to twenty inches high, of short growth, and always erect, branching vigorously. The bush character is thoroughly established. It is an immense Bean, bearing from fifty to two hundred handsome large pods, well filled with very large beans. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bush., \$5.00.

Dreer's Dwarf Lima.—True bush form of Dreer's Pole Lima. Matures early, very productive, grow close together in the pod, thick, sweet, tender and succulent. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bush., \$5.50.

Dreer's Wonder Dwarf Lima.—This new selection is quite a decided improvement on the well-known Burpee's Bush Lima, being seven to ten days earlier, with pods four to five inches in length, each containing three and sometimes four large beans of finest flavor. This strain is of a neat strictly dwarf growth, free from any tendency to make runners; a large crop can be grown from a small space. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.75.



Burpee Bush Lima.

The Recollection of Quality Remains Long After Price is Forgotten.

Pole Lima Beans.—Stangen-Bohnen.

1 quart to 150 hills. 8 to 10 quarts to the acre.

The pole varieties of Beans are of strong running growth, and need stout poles or other support on which to climb. They require a longer season to mature pods than the bush varieties, but by reason of their stronger growth are more productive, and growing on poles are more easily gathered. The varieties we offer are all of excellent quality, are highly desirable to plant to produce dry shell beans for winter use. When planted in the garden, poles should be set three to four feet apart each way. A shovelful of rich compost or well rotted manure should be placed in the soil at the base of the pole before planting the seed.

Ford's Mammoth Podded.—This grand Lima Bean is the result of over twenty years' selection by James Ford, one of the oldest market gardeners of Pennsylvania. The pods grow to an average length of seven inches, and are produced in great clusters, with from five to seven beans per pod, of most excellent quality, for using either green or dry. The vines grow vigorously, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, and continue in bearing right up to frost. Ford's Mammoth Podded is without exception the largest podded, finest flavored and most productive of all Lima Beans. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bush., \$5.50.

Seibert's Early Lima.—The earliest true Pole Lima Bean. The vine is very vigorous and productive. The pods are large, but thin, and can be more easily opened than those of other varieties. The green beans are large, very handsome and of the best quality. In earliness, ease of shelling, size, beauty and quality of the green beans this variety is superior, and must come to be recognized as one of the best of all for either the garden or market. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bush., \$5.00.

King of the Garden.—A vigorous grower, bearing profusely large pods, varying in length from five to six inches, beans large and of rich flavor. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.50; bush., \$5.50.

Large White.—Considered by many the most delicious of the bean family, a general favorite for home use or market. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bush., \$5.00.

Dreer's Improved.—The distinctive features of this are early maturity, large yield and extra quality. The bean itself is thick and round, rather than oval-shaped, as most of the other Limas are. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bush. \$5.00.

Horticultural Pole Beans.

Golden Carmine Podded.—We offer this season for the first time this new strain, which is a wonderful robust grower, a week to ten days earlier than Worcester Horticulture Pole. In comparison the pods are equally as large, stringless, bright golden color, when very young. As the pods approach full size they are mottled and streaked with an unusual bright carmine color on the bright golden, which gives the pods (when ready for market) a strikingly beautiful and attractive appearance. This, together with its productiveness, will make it the most desirable strain of this well known and popular brand. Pint, 20c.; quart, 35c.; peck, \$2.50.

Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.—The pods are five to six inches long, broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, far surpassing all other varieties in this respect, and retaining these important qualities until almost ripe. Pods are exceedingly rich, buttery and fine flavored. The vines cling well to the poles, a very important feature, as, owing to its wonderful productiveness, the weight of a vine filled with such a mass of large

pods is very great. They commence bearing in great abundance when the vines are quite young, and continue to bear profusely the entire season. The beans when dry are round, pure white, and also make a fine shell or winter bean. Quart, 25c.; peck, \$1.25; bush., \$5.00.

Horticultural, Cranberry, or Wren's Egg.—This is a popular old variety for either snapshots or dry shell beans, especially adapted for short seasons and cool locations. The vines are of strong growth and productive; pods four to five inches in length one-half inch broad, thick and fleshy. As they mature, both the pods and dry beans become thickly striped with rich carmine markings. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

Red Speckled, Cut Short, or Corn Hill.—An old variety, very popular for planting among corn, and will give a good crop without poles. Vines medium, not twining tightly; pods short, round and tender. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$4.00.

White Creaseback.—The best early green-podded pole bean for snapshots; of rapid growth and very productive. Pods grow in clusters and are from five to six inches in length, perfectly round, being deeply creased or "saddle-backed." They are solidly fleshy, entirely stringless and of finest quality. The dry seed is pure white and excellent for winter use. Quart, 20c.; peck, \$1.25.



Lazy Wife's Pole Bean.

Garden Beets.—Rothe Ruben.

1 oz. to 50 feet of drill ; 5 lbs. to the acre.

Our Beet Seed is obtained from selected roots, uniform in size and shape, and free from rootlets, with the flesh of deep rich coloring.

Sow in drills about one foot apart and two inches deep. For an early supply, sow in the spring as soon as the ground becomes fit to work. For main crop sow the first week in May, and for winter use sow in June. To grow Beets to their greatest perfection, a deep worked and thoroughly enriched light sandy loam is required.



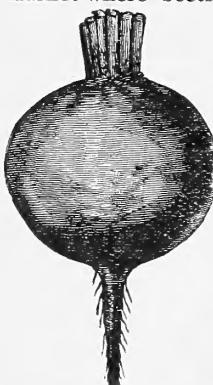
Edmund's
Blood Tur-
nip Beet.

Extra Early Flat Egyptian.—This is a flat Beet, very early and deep red color, the earliest Beet in cultivation, and from its first introduction till now has deservedly been a favorite variety. The Beet is small, flat and deep red, and our stock is the very best from the originator. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

Crosby's Improved Egyptian Beet, Extra Early.—A very superior strain of Blood-Red Egyptian, carefully selected for years by Mr. Crosby, a noted market gardener, whose aim was to secure a perfect forcing variety. The results obtained were handsome form, good size, few small tops, very small tap root, fine quality, and, above all quick, rapid growth. The shape is very desirable, not quite so flat as the ordinary Egyptian, nor so round as the Eclipse. Takes on its turnip shape and looks well even in the early stages of its growth, on which account it is preferred for forcing to the Globe and Half-Long varieties, which require longer time to grow to presentable market shape. This is a decided advantage to those who force for real early market, and especially for a market where beets are sold in bunches. It is preferred to all others for forcing in frames or for first sowing outside.

Being a rapid grower it may be sown outside as late as July. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

Extra Early Eclipse.—This is without doubt the best variety of the early sorts. It is very early, maturing next to the Egyptian. The bulbs are of a dark scarlet color, very smooth, globular shape, quality is excellent and much better than Egyptian. Highly esteemed by market gardeners. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.



Extra Early Eclipse.

Dewing's Improved Blood Turnip.—The leading main crop variety. Roots smooth, handsome, good size, tender and sweet. A favorite with marketmen. The seed we offer is grown from selected Beets and is unexcelled by any in the country. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

Arlington Favorite.—A Beet of fine form, good flavor, deep blood-red colored flesh, small foliage, for general market garden cultivation hard to excel. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

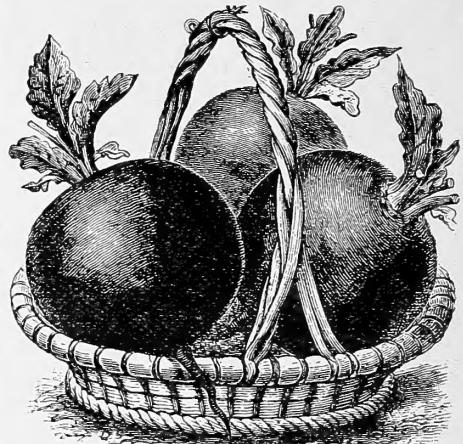
Early Blood Turnip.—Is handsome in shape, early deep red color, and gives satisfaction to the most practical and experienced growers. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

Detroit Dark Red.—New upright growing tops, with few leaves and small neck, firm-fleshed and perfectly shaped roots, with dark red, tender, crisp, sweet flesh, make this an ideal early and general market sort, popular alike with grower and consumer. Oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

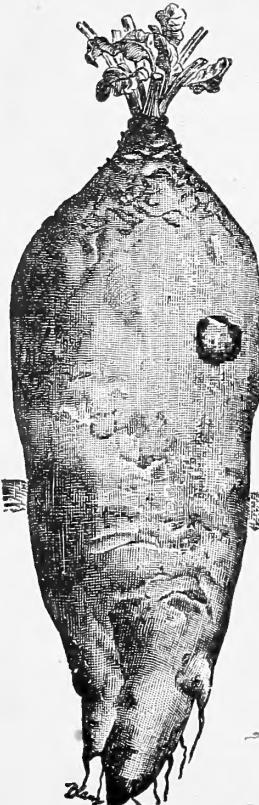
Edmund's Blood Turnip.—This is a very good strain of Turnip Beet, it is medium early, it is flat round in shape, with flesh of a darker color than the average Beet. Customers will find it an excellent variety for general crop, where a dark colored crop Beet is wanted. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

New Extra Early Deep Blood Beauty Beet.— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

New Crimson Globe Beet.—Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.



Crosby's Egyptian.



Red Giant Mangel Beet.

Beets. Mangel and Sugar. Stock-Feeding Varieties.

4 pounds to the acre.

The value of these for stock feeding cannot be over-estimated. The results from their use are wonderful, as is already shown in the improved health and condition of animals, the increased yield of milk in cows, and the great saving of hay. They can be raised at a very trifling cost and yield immense crops per acre if the soil is rich.

Red Giant Mangel.—A large, well formed variety, blood-red color; very nutritious and favored wherever used. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs., \$1.00.

Lane's Improved Sugar.—An American variety, and the best stock-feeding Beet for this country. It is not so sweet as the French Sugar Beets grown especially for sugar making, but the roots are longer and fine grained, very sweet. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.

Golden Tankard.—An extremely desired and comparatively new variety, which is fast superseding the old sorts. Flesh bright yellow, and in this respect differs from all other varieties which cut white. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.; 5 lbs. \$1.00.

Vilmorin's Improved Imperial.—A medium-sized white Sugar Beet, brought by the most careful selection to the highest perfection, both in shape, size and color of the root. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 30c.

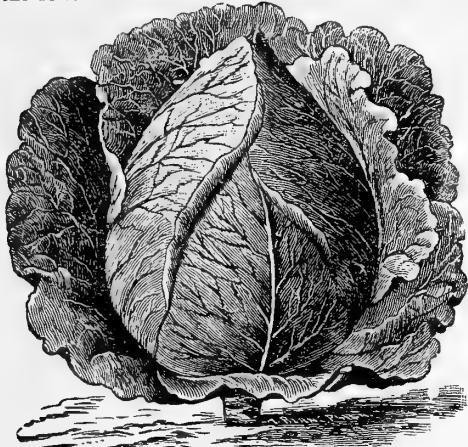
Giant Yellow Intermediate.—At the Canadian Experiment Station in a test of 18 varieties of Mangels this variety gave the largest yield. The roots grow to a nice oval shape intermediate between the globe and long Mangels. They grow fully half above ground so that they are very easily harvested. They attain a very large size and yield enormous crops on rich land. The roots keep perfectly all winter and are fine grained and excellent for feeding. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 30c.

Cabbage Seed.—True American Grown.

Our Cabbage Seed is grown only from the centre shoots and from carefully selected solid heads and will insure a uniform crop.

1 oz., 2,500 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to one acre.

Cabbage requires a deep, rich soil, high manuring and good culture, in order to obtain fine solid heads. For early use, sow seeds of the early kinds in a hot bed or in a box in the house the last of January or early in February, and transplant them in open ground in April, in rows two feet apart and eighteen inches between the plants in the row, or sow a bed of seed outside as soon as the soil can be worked, if you do not care for real early Cabbage. These may be transplanted in about four weeks. For second early Cabbage sow in April and transplant in May. For late Cabbage sow in May and transplant in July three feet apart and two feet between the plants in the row.



Early Jersey Wakefield.

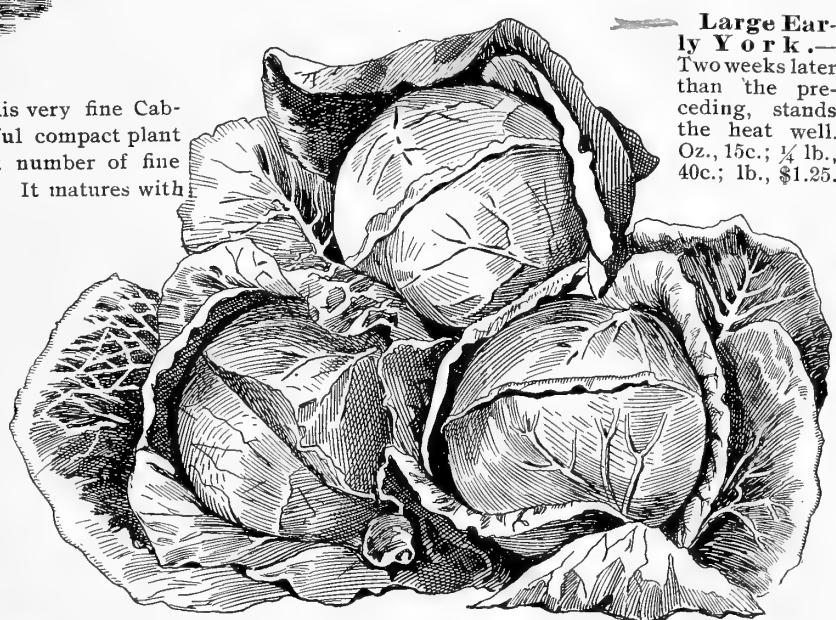
✓ **New Glory, Extra Early.**—This very fine Cabbage originated in Holland, is a wonderful compact plant with few outer leaves, so that a great number of fine solid heads can be produced on an acre. It matures with the Charleston Wakefield and is by far the best early sort for those markets that demand a large round or flat Cabbage. The plant is very hardy and will prove a great addition to the Cabbage family. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

— **New Leader Cabbage.**—For description and price see New Glory.

✓ **Early Winingstadt.**—Old standby. Well-known and very popular everywhere. Heads decidedly conical, leaves bright glossy green; solid and hard heads. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Early Summer.



✓ **Large Early York.**—Two weeks later than the preceding, stands the heat well. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

New Glory, Extra Early.

✓ **All-Head Early.**—We can fully endorse all claims made for this excellent variety, but it is no earlier than our strain of Early Summer. It is a thoroughbred sort, on account of its remarkably uniform size and shape and its reliability for heading. The deep, flat heads are solid and uniform in color, size and shape. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

✓ **Early Summer.**—Is about ten days later than the Wakefield, but being double the size it may be classed as decidedly the best large Early Cabbage, and is deservedly popular with market gardeners. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

✓ **All Season.**—Heads very large, round, solid, and of fine quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts. Plant very vigorous, but sure heading. Remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

✓ **Filderkraut.**—A most distinct, sure-heading variety, esteemed by reason of its extremely hard-heading quality for slicing or making Sourkraut among the Germans. The heads are conical, upright, and very tightly folded, the leaves being twisted into a slender point at the top of the head. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.25.

Cabbage.—Continued.

Henderson's Succession.—About one week later than the Early Summer, but nearly double the size, while it can be planted nearly as close, its outer leaves being unusually short. One of its characteristics is the fact that it is always sure to head. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25

Burpee's Original SUREHEAD Cabbage produces large, round, flattened heads, of the Flat Dutch type, and is remarkable for its certainty to head. It is all head and sure to head, even under unfavorable conditions. The heads are remarkably uniform, very hard, firm, and fine in texture, and ordinarily weigh from ten to fifteen pounds each. It is very sweet flavored, has but few loose leaves, keeps well, is good for shipping, and is just the variety and quality to suit market gardeners, farmers, and all lovers of good cabbage. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25

✓ **Early Flat Dutch.**—An excellent second early variety, producing fine large heads after the first early varieties have disappeared. Highly valued, both for its quality and ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Heads very solid, broad and round, flattened on top, tender and fine grained. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

✓ **Fottler's Early Drumhead, or Short-Stem Brunswick.**—In its improved type this is a very fine summer or early fall variety. The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, the solid, flat heads resting on the soil, while the few outer leaves grow closely about the heads. The foliage is a light bluish-green in color. The heads are very flat, quite thick through, uniformly "hard and solid," and considerably earlier than the ordinary Flat Dutch strains. Good for both intermediate and winter use. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Premium Flat Dutch.

✓ **Premium Flat Dutch.**—This is a large, strong-growing variety, requiring a considerable length of season in which to perfect the large, solid flat heads, and should be planted at least two feet apart in rich soil. Very popular where, large, solid heads are desired for market. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Large Late Flat Dutch.**—This is the most popular variety and more largely grown than any other, the largest and most compact heads of any strain offered. We confidently recommend it. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.00.

✓ **Danish Ball Head.**—A very handsome and extremely hardy imported Cabbage, which is growing in popularity in America, having proven one of the very best winter sorts. It is highly prized in Denmark, and grown there almost exclusively for Winter Cabbage. It thrives well on thin soils, and in highly exposed situations. The heads are of good marketable size, not quite so large as Flat Dutch, but very hard, round, fine-grained, and will weigh one-fourth more than other varieties of equal size. Oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

✓ **Red Dutch.**—Head large, rounded in shape, hard; very deeply colored at the heart. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00.



The Lupton Cabbage.

✓ **The Lupton.**—This variety of recent introduction has met with remarkable success. Its growth is particularly strong and vigorous, its color a dark bluish-green, indicating a robust constitution and healthy development. The stem is short, but strong under the head. The head is a perfect specimen, thick and flat, the outer leaves covering it well across the centre, and, while it is large, yet is very fine grained, maturing with the Succession. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

✓ **Autumn King, or World-Beater.**—This is an extremely large and solid-heading variety, well suited for fall and winter. It is especially desirable for exhibition, giving the best results in cool locations. The plant is of extra strong growth, with an abundance of dark bluish-green leaves growing closely about the large, flattened heads. In good soil it will produce heads of enormous size, but, of course, requires a longer season for growth than do the earlier and smaller varieties. With us seed sown the first of June will produce very fine heads in time to put away for winter. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

✓ **Mammoth Rock Red.**—Heads very large; deep red to the centre; highly recommended. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.00.



Imperial Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

✓ **Imperial Drumhead Savoy.**—The hardest heading and best variety for early or late crop. This is the finest of the Savoy class and very distinct from all other sorts. Heads large, very compact, solid, and deliciously tender and sweet, and well adapted for either early summer or late autumn and winter crop. Surpasses all other sorts in hardness and keeping qualities. Entire "pits" of it will keep in perfect condition until May. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

**Half-Long Scarlet Nantes.**

✓ Early Horn.—Stump rooted; second in size; one of the most popular for forcing and early outside sowing. Flesh deep orange; fine grained; small top. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

✓ St. Vallerie, or New Intermediate.—Roots very smooth and regular in growth, of large size, from ten to twelve inches in length, and two to three inches in diameter at the top, tapering gradually throughout. Rich deep coloring and free from hard core. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

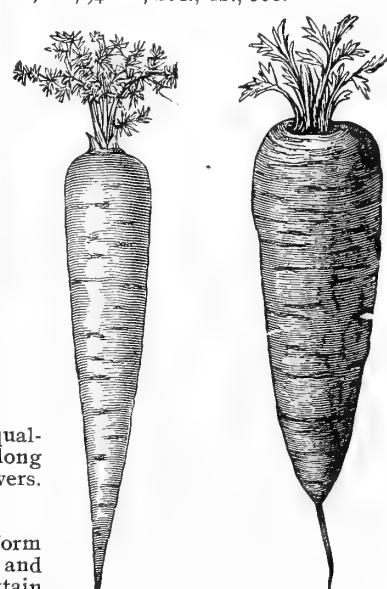
✓ Half-Long Orange.—This favorite variety, so largely grown for market, originated with the gardeners of Danvers, Mass.

The roots measure from one and a-half to two inches in diameter at the shoulder, by five to six inches in length, and hold their thickness well, being gently tapering and abruptly pointed at the base. Our strain produces roots uniformly smooth and of rich dark orange color; flesh fine grained and of the finest table quality. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

✓ Danvers.—The most remarkable thing about this variety, aside from its quality, is its enormous yield, and it is rapidly superseding the long-established long orange variety. Our stock is true, and will give greatest satisfaction to the growers. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

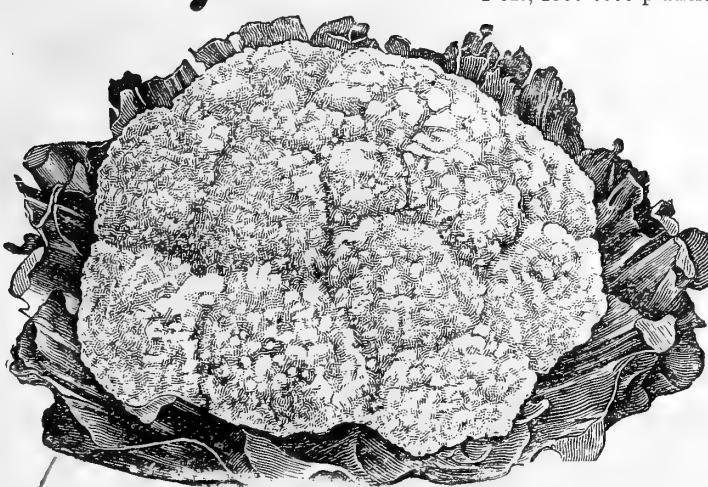
✓ Pride of the Market Carrot.—(For description see New Model.)

✓ Improved Long Orange.—A standard late variety, beautiful and uniform in shape, deep orange color; good flavor; yields heavy. It requires a deep soil and the plants should stand eight inches apart in eighteen-inch drills for roots to attain the full size. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

**New Model Carrot.****Long Orange.****Danvers Carrot.**

Bluemerkohl.

1 oz., 1500-2000 plants.



✓ Early Snowball.—The best variety on the market. If planted March 1 large heads will be produced early in June, and scarcely a single head will fail to form. Its compact habit renders it a very profitable variety to force under glass, and it does well for late planting. Our stock cannot be excelled in quality. Pkg., 25c. and 50c.; oz., \$1.75.

Carrots.—Mohren.

Our stock is grown from choice selected and transplanted roots only.

1 oz. to 150 ft. of drill; 4 lbs. to the acre.

Soil should be richly manured and deeply dug. Sow as early as the ground can be worked or for late crop, until latter part of July, in drills, fifteen to eighteen inches apart, finally thinning plants to about three to four inches apart in the drill. The seed is slow to germinate, and if sown early or on moist soil, half an inch is deep enough to cover the seed.

✓ Half-Long Scarlet Nantes.—Tops medium sized; roots cylindrical, smooth, bright orange; flesh orange, becoming yellow in centre, but with no distinct core; of the finest quality, and one of the most symmetrical and handsome of the medium sized sorts; excellent for the market or home garden. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

✓ Chantenay, or Model Carrot.—For table use it is probably the best in shape and finest in quality of all. They are a little longer than the Short-Horn and more productive; always very smooth and fine in texture; the flesh is tender, of a deep golden orange. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

✓ Oxheart, or Guerande.—This fine sort is of the most advanced type. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

The Culture of Cauliflower is similar to Cabbage. It delights in a rich, moist soil, and in dry seasons should be abundantly watered, especially when heading. Sow seed in hot-bed in January or February, and transplant the plants, two or three inches apart, in boxes or in open ground, which in this latitude is usually done from the 15th of March to the 10th of April. Set the plants two feet by fifteen inches apart. If properly hardened off they are seldom injured by planting out too early. When heading, tie the outside leaves loosely over the head to protect it from the sun.

Corn Salad, or Fetticus.

Ackersalat. 1 oz. will sow 20 square feet; 6 lbs. to the acre.

A vegetable used as a salad. It is sown in the opening of spring in rows one foot apart, and is fit to use in 6 or 8 weeks from sowing. If wanted in

early spring, sow in September; cover with straw as soon as cold weather sets in. Can be grown in cold frames, covered with straw mats or shutters, and used any time during the winter. Large Seeded German, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 35c.



Celery.

Cellerei. 1 oz. to 1000 plants.

Sow the seed in a well prepared soil as soon as the ground is in a proper condition to work. Sow in drills and tread the seed firmly in; thin out to an inch apart, and keep the ground well worked and free from weeds. In order to secure stock plants, cut off the tops once or twice before transplanting, which should be about in July. Make the soil very rich with well-rotted manure, which should be dug in deep; a moist, low, rich bottom land or well-drained muck soil is preferable. Set the plants eight or twelve inches apart. To blanch, draw earth around the plants from time to time, taking care not to cover the tops of the centre shoots.

Giant Pascal.—Developed from the Golden Self-Blanching, it retains the beautiful color. The stocks are very large, thick, solid, crisp, and of rich, nutty flavor, free from any taste of bitterness. It branches very easily and retains color and fresh appearance long after being marketed. Pkg., 5c., oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

White Plume.—This is a very profitable extra early market variety, requiring little labor. It is solid, of fine flavor, and very ornamental. It matures three weeks earlier than other sorts, and it deserves unqualified praise, and calls for no apology. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Giant Golden Heart.—Produced by careful selection and high culture from the Dwarf Golden Heart. In quality, appearance and large size it is unsurpassed. We recommend it as one of the best late varieties for the market gardener. It is very hardy, and is held in highest esteem wherever used. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

French Golden Self-Blanching.

French Golden Self-Blanching.—Paris Golden Yellow. The Best Early Celery. This variety, first introduced in America, 1884, is now the leading variety in all markets as an early Celery. The stalks are much broader and heavier than those of the White Plume, and greatly superior in quality. It is ready for use nearly as early, producing dwarfer and much larger bunches of broad, heavy stalk, blanching to a deep golden yellow. Plants are of dwarf, compact habit, with very thick, solid, heavily ribbed stalks. When grown in rich, moist soil the large stalks are very numerous, each plant being fully as thick through as the largest of the tall late sorts, with a very large, solid heart, and beautiful golden-yellow stalks and leaves. When quickly grown the stalks are crisp and solid brittle, and free from any stringiness, of most delicious flavor. Our seed is of the original strain grown from carefully selected plants, so that purchasers may be sure of receiving the genuine strain. Oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., \$1.75; lb., \$3.25.

New Golden Rose (Rose Ribbed Golden Self-Blanching).—It is a sport from the Golden Self-Blanching, having the same rich golden-yellow color, in the main, greatly enhanced in beauty by the delicate rosy hue of the ribs. A strong and healthy grower, and its self-blanching character well fixed. The plant is dwarf and heavy, the stalks smooth, free from ridges, solid and crisp. Very early on account of its self-blanching habit; a good keeper. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Golden Heart.—A distinct variety of sturdy dwarf habit. It is solid, and an excellent keeper, and of fine nutty flavor. When blanched the heart, which is large and full, is of a light yellow making it exceedingly showy, and desirable for either market or private use. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Evan's New Triumph.—This variety has a very strong and vigorous plant, with very large but crisp, brittle, tender and fine-flavored stalks. It is late and requires the whole season to develop, but will keep longer than other sorts. We recommend it as worthy of the first place as a late Celery. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

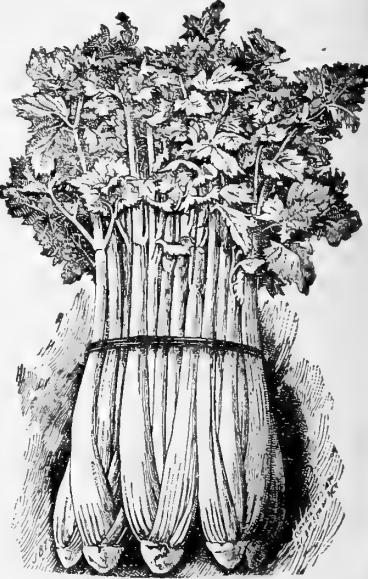
Boston Market.—For many years the most popular sort. It is a vigorous grower and very branching, and an excellent keeper. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Pearl Le Grand.—This variety is without doubt a remarkable novelty in Celery, since the introduction of the Golden Self-Blanching. Its straight, vigorous, golden-yellow stalks, compact growth and close habits, are handsome, and of beautiful appearance. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

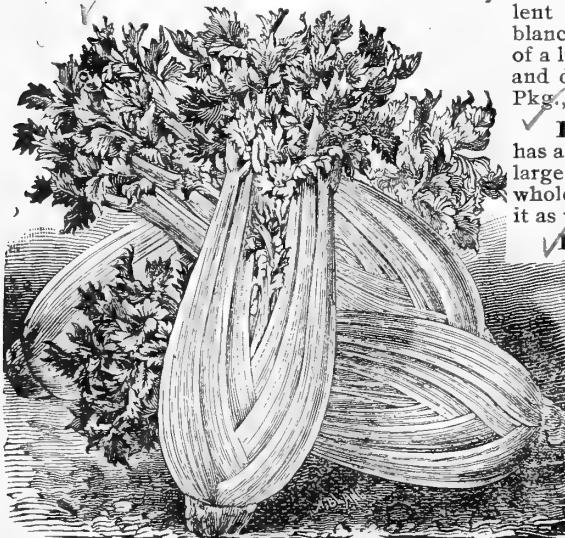
Winter Queen.—This is the fine Dwarf Winter Celery, being quite similar to the Golden Self-Blanching, but of a rich green coloring like the Giant Pascal. It is more readily blanched than the latter, and ready for use or market much earlier in the fall. The plants make large bunches of extra heavy stalks with a large heart. The stalks are all of even length, and it makes the most handsome appearance of any variety when bunched. The stalks are very fine in flavor, of best table quality, and are of a rich golden-yellow when blanched. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Giant Pascal.



Evans' New Triumph.



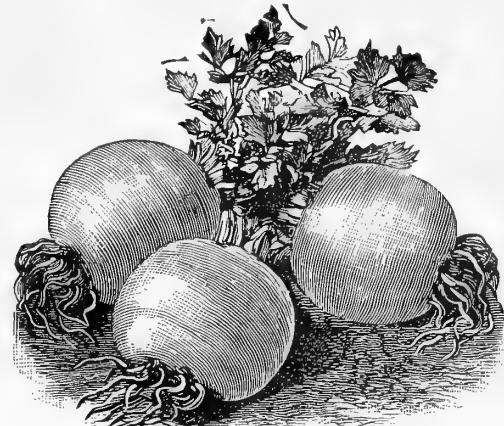
Golden Heart.

Celeriac.—Knoll Zellerie.

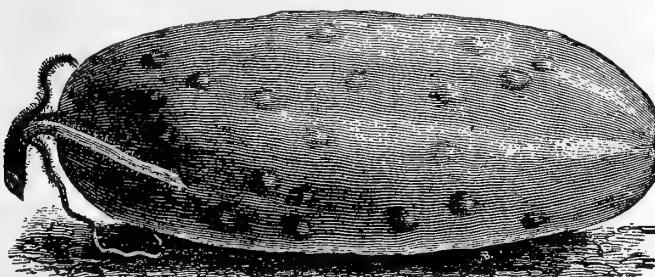
One ounce will produce about 2,000 plants. Produces turnip-shaped roots which may be cooked and sliced and used with vinegar, making a most excellent salad.

Culture.—Sow the seed at the same season and give the same treatment as common celery. Transplant the young plants to moist, rich soil, in rows two feet apart, and six inches apart in the row. Give thorough culture. As the roots are the edible portion of this vegetable, it is not necessary to earth up or "handle" it. After the roots have attained a diameter of two inches or over they will be fit for use. To keep through winter, pack in damp earth or sand and put in the cellar, or leave out of doors, covering with earth and straw, like beets or carrots.

✓ **Large, Smooth Prague.**—An improved form of turnip-rooted celery, producing large and smooth roots, which are almost round, and with very few side roots. Plants vigorous, with large, deep green foliage. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Celeriac, Large Smooth Prague.

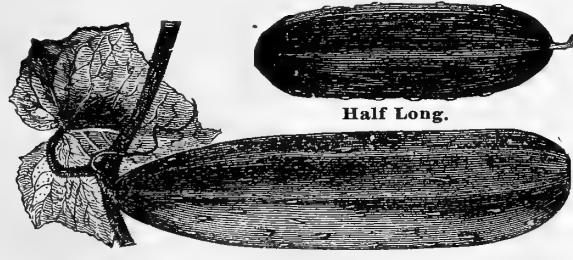


✓ **Ever-green Extra Long White Spine.**—This is a strain of White Spine Cucumber with longer fruit than the old type. The cucumbers grow ten inches long and are straight and handsome and of fine quality, and retain their green color for a long time. Matures a little later than the early strain, but the fruit is larger and handsomer. One of the best varieties. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **Early White Spine.**—Medium size, green and well formed; one of the best for early market. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

✓ **New Peerless.**—This variety was originated by a prominent New Jersey grower. It is ten days earlier than the Old Long Green, but more productive. The fruit is of a dark green, always straight and smooth, of a medium size, very attractive, and will render great services for market gardeners. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Half Long.**—Medium size, green and well formed. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.



Long Green.

✓ **Long Green.**—This is an old-time popular garden favorite, and is still the leading variety where an extra large fruit is desired. Our carefully selected strain, under favorable conditions, produces fruits averaging from twelve to sixteen inches in length. Skin a deep rich green, flesh solid, crisp and of excellent quality. This extra selected strain of the original type can be depended upon to produce the true long, dark green fruits. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Cumberland.**—This new pickling variety was produced by a cross between White Spine and Paris Pickling. It combines the slim straight shapes, fine spines and crisp flesh of the Paris Pickling with the vigor and productive-

Cucumbers.

Gurke.

1 oz. to 50 feet hills; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to the acre.

Plant, as soon as the weather becomes settled, in hills four feet apart each way, with eight or ten seeds in each hill, cover half an inch deep; smoothing the hill off with the hoe. Keep the soil well stirred, and when the plants are out of danger of insects leave three or four plants to the hill. For pickles, plant from the first of June to the first of August. The fruit should be gathered when large enough, whether required for use or not, as, if left to ripen on the vines, it destroys their productive uses.

ness of the White Spine. The fruit is covered with fine spines except at the stem end. It makes a very fine quality of pickles, being of best shape, good deep green and crisp. The vines are healthy and productive. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Bismarck.**—A cross between Long Green and White Spine, of desirable shape and color. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

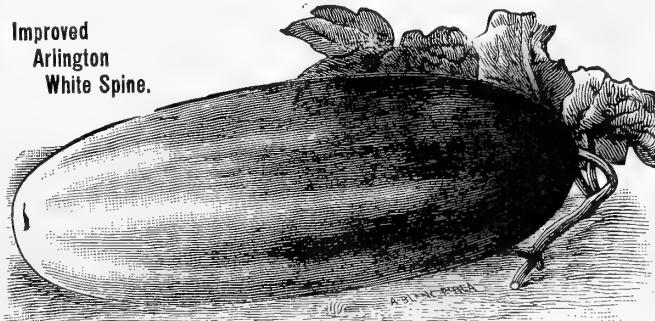
✓ **Early Green Cluster.**—A short, prickly variety bearing clusters; prolific; fine for bottle pickles. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Boston Pickling, or Green Prolific.**—Its characteristics are its uniform growth, seldom yielding cucumbers too large for pickling, and its immense productiveness. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Gherkins, or Burr.**—Very small, quite distinct from all others. It is grown exclusively for pickling, and should be picked when young and tender. Pkg., 5c. and 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

✓ **Jersey Pickle.**—In size between the Half Long and Long Green, and is used extensively by pickle growers, being productive and of deep green color. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

Improved Arlington White Spine.



This is, without exception, the most profitable Cucumber for truckers' cultivation. It is, beyond question, the earliest, most shapely and productive variety of this type; of a rich green color throughout its entire length, very straight and symmetrical. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

Sugar Corn.

1 qt., 200 hills; 10 qts., 1 acre.

The Sugar or Sweet varieties should not be planted until May, or when the ground has become warm, and for a succession every ten days or two weeks, until the last of July, in hills—for early varieties, 2x3 feet, and for the late, large kinds, 3x3 feet. Give frequent and thorough cultivation. Allot five to six grains to each hill, but never allow more than three plants to stand.



First Early Neck.—This variety can be planted earlier than any other sort; ear short, grain white. It is not a Sugar Corn, but, on account of its being largely sold for table use, we class it among the Sugar Corns. Ear, 5c.; doz., 25c.; qt., 15c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.50.

Adams' Extra Early.—Similar to the First Early Neck, larger, but a fraction later; a favorite variety for early markets. Ear, 5c.; doz., 20c.; qt., 15c.; bush., \$2.50.

Adams' Early.—A splendid early variety and safe cropper. Doz., 25c.; qt., 15c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.50.

Premo Sugar Corn.—Our attention was first called to this extra early Sugar Corn by Mr. C. S. Clark, the well-known corn specialist of Ohio, two years ago, and close observation has convinced us that his claims are substantial. Premo Corn combines all the merits of the leading early varieties, and really superior to some of them in size, quality and yield. It can be planted fully as early as the Adams, for the plants withstand slight frosts, the stalks grow about five feet high, and are very vigorous, generally bearing two well-developed ears to a stalk. The ears measure $\frac{1}{2}$ inch longer than those of Cory or Adams, and will mature 60 days after planting. Qt., 25c.; peck, \$1.75.; bush., \$6.00.

Earliest Sheffield Sugar Corn.—Hardy as Adams', early as "First of All." This new extra early is the result of a cross between the Cory and Extra Early Adams, by Dr. Van Fleet, the well-known hybridizer. It combines the robust growth and extreme hardiness of the Extra Early Adams, with the finer sugary quality of the Cory. Ears average six inches in length and are well filled with grains of medium size, arranged in ten or twelve regular rows. The grains are juicy and of fine, sweet flavor, if gathered at the proper stage. It is as hardy as the Adams, ready for use earlier, and of much finer quality. One of its strongest recommendations as a market variety is the entire freedom from smut, which destroys so much of the extra early Corn. Qt., 25c.; peck, \$1.75.; bush., \$6.00.

Kendel's Early Giant Sweet Corn.—This is not a mere novelty, but is of real merit. Ears large, measuring eight to ten inches long, having ten to twelve rows on each cob; kernels pure white, sweet and tender. Gardeners report this Corn ready to use in sixty days grown on sand, and seventy-two days on heavy clay. Dealers and truckers report ready sales, and are enthusiastic over its earliness, large size and productiveness. Qt. 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Cory.—The earliest Sweet Corn in cultivation; the ears are fair sized and of very fine quality. Qt., 25c.; peck, \$1.75.; bush., \$7.00.

Perry's Hybrid.—A very early twelve-rowed variety, growing only $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 feet high, with ears set low on the stalk; large ears, well filled; very sweet and tender. Qt. 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Country Gentleman.—Very deep grains, small cob and exceedingly rich flavor. Often produces three or four ears to the stalk. The grains are "staggered" on the cob, leaving no signs of rows. Qt., 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Dobbin's Early Evergreen.—The ears of this new corn grow eight inches long—are mostly 14 to 16 rows. It ripens 10 to 12 days in advance of Stowell's Evergreen and is equally as good for all purposes. The kernels are very sweet and tender. The cob is small, with irregular rows. Qt., 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Shaker's Early.—This is a superb early variety, with large, well-filled ears; the kernels are of pearly whiteness and most delicious, sweet flavor. It is ready to market one week after Cory Corn, while the ears are very much larger, and it completely fills the interval between Cory and Stowell's Evergreen. It is very prolific, generally bearing three to four ears to the stalk. Qt., 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Trucker's Favorite Sugar Corn is a very desirable second early variety, of sweet and delicious flavor, producing a large ear well filled to the end. Qt., 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Early Mammoth.—Resembles very much the Late Mammoth; the ears are fully as long, but more tapering, and ripens two weeks earlier. Qt., 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Stowell's Evergreen.—Grown more extensively than any other; a favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. The ears are of large size, kernels very deep, tender and sugary; very productive, and remains for a long time in fit condition for table use. Our stock is absolutely pure and true to name. Qt., 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Late Mammoth.—This variety produces larger ears than any other Sweet Corn; very weighty and profitable for growers, selling by the ton. Qt., 30c.; peck, \$2.00; bush., \$8.00.

Corn.—Field Corn.

The following varieties have all been grown especially for Seed,
The Seed is well cured and true to name.

Hickory King.—Largest grains of any white variety. Matures early and very productive. Ears set low, are of large size, well filled, very deep grained. It produces well, even on light land. Peck, 40c.; bush., \$1.25.

Golden Beauty.—It is a large and broad-grained Yellow Corn. The ears of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of grains. The cob is very small. Peck, 30c.; bush., \$1.00.

Leaming Improved Dent.—A very popular and extremely productive variety. On good land the stalks grow tall, producing two good ears to each stalk. The ears are long, with small red cob well filled with grains of medium size but deep, of a rich golden color. It ripens with us in from 100 to 110 days, and makes a good crop even in dry seasons, by reason of its earliness in maturing and strong, vigorous growth. The stalks are rather slender and leafy, making excellent fodder, while the grains, being so deep or long, yield an extra large quantity of shelled corn per bushel of ears. Peck, 40c.; bush., \$1.25.

Iowa Gold Mine.—Ears of good size, color golden yellow, grain very deep, cob small. Specially recommended for its productiveness, often bearing two large ears to a stalk. Peck, 30c.; bush., \$1.25.

Chester County Mammoth.—The ears are very large and well formed, with grain large, deep, and of a bright yellow color. Stalks averaging from ten to fourteen feet. Peck, 30c.; bush., \$1.00.

Red Cob, or Ninety-Day Corn.—A distinct and well-known sort of white corn; matures in about ninety days; produces large, handsome ears. Peck, 50c.; bush., \$1.50.

Iowa "Silver Mine" Dent Corn.—The ears measure from ten to twelve inches in length, and often weigh $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. They are very uniform in size and shape, with sixteen to twenty straight rows of deep, pure white kernels on a small white cob. It matures in about 100 days. Heavy yielder. Peck, 35c.; bush., \$1.15.

Pride of the North.—The very Earliest Yellow Dent Corn in cultivation, and can be successfully grown farther North than any other Dent. Originated in extreme Northern Iowa. Ripens readily in New England. Matures perfectly in 90 days; very hardy and prolific; ears of uniform size, cob small, kernels closely set on the cob, and are long and compact. Peck, 40c.; bush., \$1.25.

Maryland White Dent.—An old standard variety and great favorite by every farmer who has grown it. The stalks are of a strong growth, bearing from one to two large ears which have 10 to 12 rows to the cob. Grain is pure white and of fine quality. Peck, 40c., bush., \$1.25.

Pop Corn.

White Rice.—The best variety for popping purposes, grains pointed, pops white and full, is very productive and of excellent quality. Pound, 6c.

Queen's Golden.—This is one of the hardest and most productive varieties, stalks growing six feet in height, with numerous long, slender ears well filled with small, round, golden-yellow grains. When popped it is a creamy white, and a single kernel will frequently expand to nearly an inch in diameter. Pound, 5c.

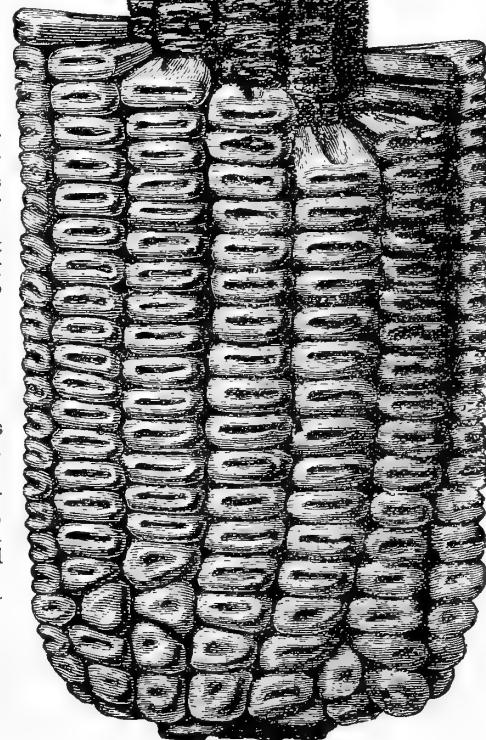
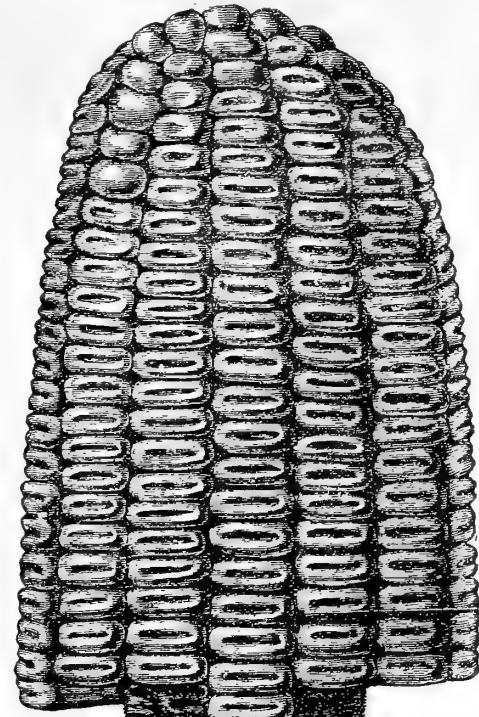
Leek. Lauch.

1 oz. to 50 yards of drill.

Sow early in the spring, in drills 1 inch deep and 12 inches apart; when about 6 inches high transplant into deep, rich soil, 5 inches apart; use a dibble and plant deeply, close to their leaves, so that the neck may become blanched.

Large London Flag.—A favorite market variety, of enormous size; leaves large and broad; flavor very mild and pleasant. Pkg., 5c.; oz. 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.25.

Monstrous Carentan, or Scotch Champion.—Of extra large size; the leaves are fan-shape, of a dark green color; the edible stem is 6 to 8 inches long, and 3 inches in diameter. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c., lb., \$1.25.



Golden Beauty Corn.

Water Cress. Wasserkresse.

It is easily grown by planting along the margins of ponds and streams, where it increases both by spreading of the roots and by seeding. Package 10c.; oz., 20c.

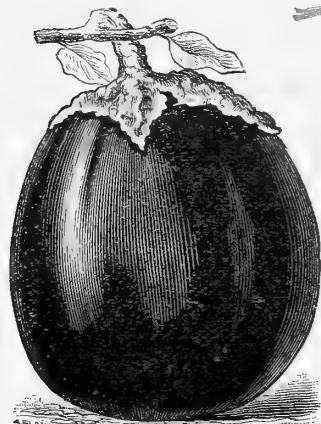
Cress, or Pepper Grass. Kresse.

Sprinkle seed freely along shallow drills one foot apart, at intervals, through Spring and Summer, as desired. Curled Garden. Oz. 20c.

Egg Plant. Eierfrucht.

1 oz. will produce 1000 plants.

Sow in March in hot bed, and transplant when two inches high into a second hot bed, or let them remain and thin out to four inches apart. When the weather becomes settled, transplant into the open ground three feet apart each way. Good culture is quite as important as good seed. Work the ground deep, make it rich with well-rotted manure and hoe often.



fine deep purple. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 90c.; lb., \$3.00.

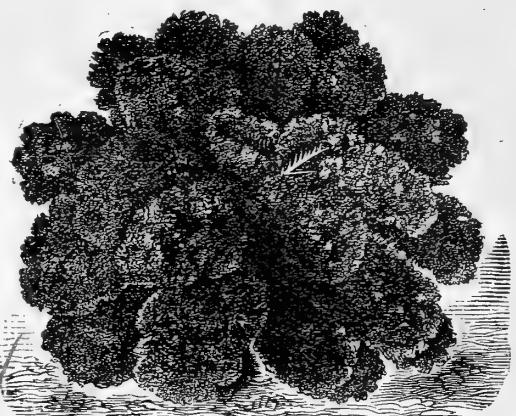
Black Beauty.—The most beautiful and earliest of all large Egg Plant. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 75c.

New York Improved Purple.—Oval shape, thornless, dark purple color and rich flavor. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$3.00.

New Mammoth Smooth Stem.—This superior strain is a decided improvement on the New York Large Purple in quality, size and great beauty. The plants are large and vigorous, leaves of a light green shade, stem smooth, fruit large, oval, early and of a

Kale. Blatterkohl.

For broadcast, 2 to 3 lbs. per acre. For transplanting, 1 oz. to 200 feet of drill.



Long Standing, or New American Kale.—This beautiful, deeply green, curled variety combines two important features—hardy as the Siberian, and extra curled, like the well-known curled Scotch. Superior to all other sorts and will stand longer without shooting to seed than any other. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.

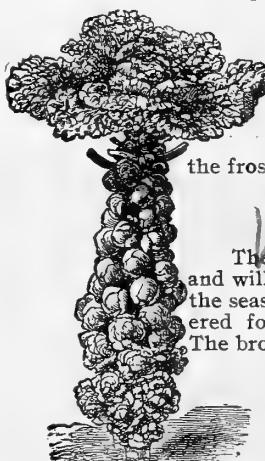
Curled German.—Curly, dwarf, hardy and rapid grower. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 25c.

Dwarf Green Scotch.—Is very dwarf and spreading. The leaves are beautifully curled and of a bright green. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Brussels Sprouts.

Sow in May and manage as Winter Cabbage. In the fall the leaves should be broken down, so that the little Cabbages will have more room to grow.

This is one of the most delicious of all vegetables, and of easy growth. Produces on the stem small heads resembling miniature Cabbages. The sprouts are used as greens and become very tender when touched by the frost. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.



Brussels Sprouts.

Bore Cole.

The stalks attain a height of two feet and will produce continually throughout the season, the lower leaves being gathered for use before they become old. The broad leaves are light green with a smooth centre. The edges of leaves are beautifully crimped and curled, the entire plant being most distinct in character. It is very hardy and will furnish a new growth of Sprouts of finest quality in the early spring.

About Baltimore it is sown in May and transplanted like Cabbage. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Impr. Kohl-Rabi. Kohl-Raben.

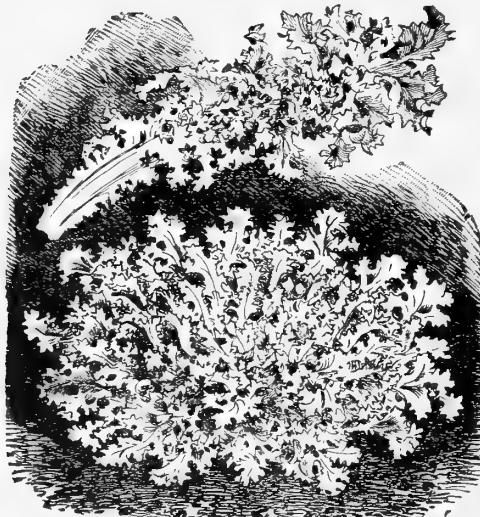
1 oz. will produce 1500 plants.

This forms a bulb above the ground and its flavor mingles in the peculiarities of the Cabbage. Sow in April in rows eighteen inches apart, thinning out to eight inches between the plants.



Early White Vienna.—Excellent for forcing and of fine quality. The bulbs grow to the size of an apple when ready for use, and are of a pale whitish green. They are of delicate cabbage-like flavor. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Endive. Endivien.



1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 38 to acre.

It may be sown at any time. For main crop sow in June or July in rows 16 inches apart. When nearly full grown it is blanched, to destroy bitterness, in the following form: When dry gather up the leaves and tie them by their tips in a conical shape, or lay clean boards right over the plants, which thereby excludes the light and air from the inner leaves, which then blanch to a beautiful yellowish white. After 14 days or three weeks they will be ready for use. Tie up at different times, as it only keeps a short time after blanching. It makes a splendid salad and is very useful, as it comes in after lettuce is gone.

Ever White Curled.—By far the most beautiful variety. Plants moderately dense; leaves coarser than those of the Green Curled, but the mid rib is yellow and the leaves frequently almost white, so that the plants are very attractive and always bring highest prices on the market. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Green Curled.—This is the hardiest variety, and very desirable for the home and market garden. The deep green leaves are beautifully cut and curled, easily blanched and become very crisp, tender and fine flavored. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Lettuce.

Lattich.

1 oz. to 2,500 plants; 3 lbs. to the acre.

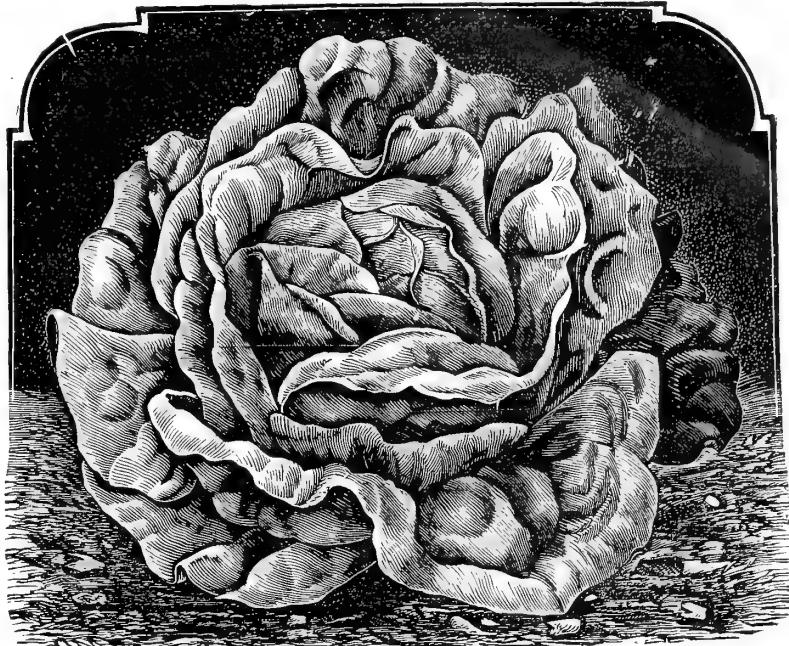
For early spring sow in a seed-bed in September or October, and protect through the winter with cold frames. Seeds sown in hot beds in March will, if kept from cold, make good plants in April. Transplant in good rich soil in rows 18 inches apart, and 8 to 10 inches in the rows. For a later supply plant every two weeks from the middle of April until July, choosing varieties according to their heat resistance.

✓ Large White Loaf.—Solid large heads for frames and outdoor; very popular. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

✓ Mann's Defiance Summer.—This variety, introduced by us several years ago, has made a very eventful impression upon the grower, as well as the consumer. In appearance it outclasses all others. It forms handsome solid heads of enormous size, almost as large as cabbage heads, which remain in good salable condition long after all others have gone to seed. The flavor is excellent, the leaves are a beautiful light green. Very profitable for market gardeners. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.75.

✓ Black-Seeded Tennis Ball.—An extremely hardy variety producing heads nearly twice as large as those of the White-Seeded Tennis Ball. It is excellent for planting outdoors in the early spring and fall. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

✓ Improved Big Boston or Unrivalled.—This is a selection bred from the much favorite Big Boston, heads of equal size and quality, but fully ten days earlier, which is a very important item in forcing Lettuce. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



Mann's Defiance Summer Lettuce.

✓ Big Boston.—This is a fine forcing variety for cold frames during the winter months, as it produces heads of very large size, often twelve inches or more across, and succeeds better in cooler temperature than most forcing strains. The large heads are beautifully blanched and of superior quality. It also heads well in the open ground during cool weather of spring and fall, and has lately become popular in the South to grow for shipping North. Our seed is an extra selected strain of the true stock. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Baltimore Oak-Leaved.—This differs from all other varieties in the fact of its having oak-shaped leaves, which are very tender and crisp, one of the best to withstand the summer heat. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

✓ Black-Seeded Simpson —The most popular sort of all the non-heading varieties. One of the best for use under glass as well as for early outdoor planting. The plants form large loose heads, outer leaves a light, yellowish-green, with inner leaves blanched almost white. Resists the heat and remains long in a good edible condition. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 90c.

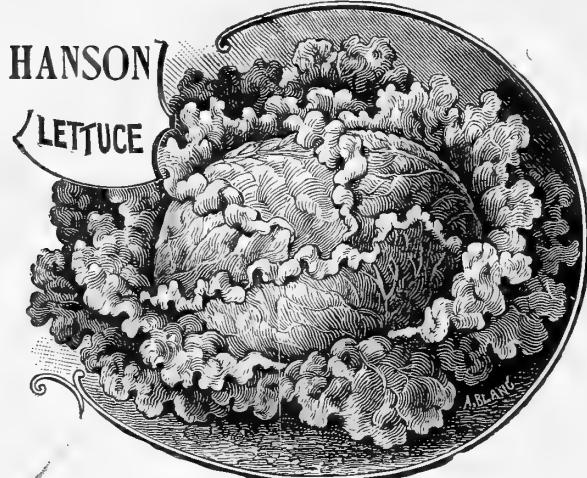
Mammoth Salamander, or Satisfaction.—A very bright green and attractive variety. It forms large, solid heads, composed of thick, smooth, very tender leaves, the inner ones finely blanched and all of the finest quality. It remains a long time in head before running to seed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

✓ New Triumph.—This new Lettuce, introduced by us in 1900, and from which we have received the most enthusiastic reports, first appeared in the form of a single sprout plant in a bed of Defiance, resembling this variety in size and shape. The large showy heads are of a beautiful light yellow and are of a rich buttery flavor. It has not only proven to be the best summer variety, but we find this one of the most desirable to grow in a cool greenhouse or cold frame for use during winter and early spring, it being very sure heading and of superior flavor. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



New Triumph.

Lettuce. *Continued.*



Hanson.—Grows to large size and is uniformly sure heading. Heads of good size, beautifully blanched, crisp, mild and tender. One of the finest varieties to grow for market during the summer months. Our stock is unequalled, being of the improved hard-heading strain. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

California Cream Butter.—Grand good butter Lettuce. Heads of good size, round and solid, outside medium green, within the leaves are a rich creamy-yellow color, rich and buttery in taste. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Reichner's Early White Butter.—(For forcing or open ground.) A large variety, heads solid, blanching to white at centre, leaves smooth, thick, brittle, tender and of extra fine flavor. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

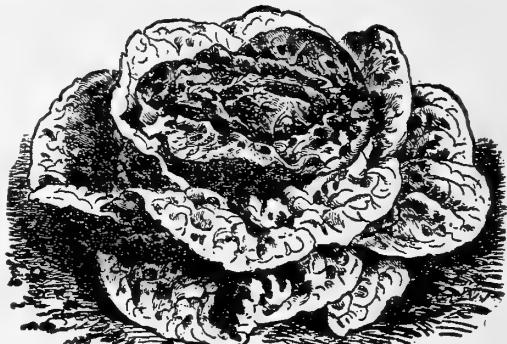
Golden Gate.—This is one of the best summer cabbage variety, producing magnificent cream-yellow colored heads of finest quality, a sure cropper. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



Premium Cabbage.—Well formed, good size, close and little flattened, of fine quality, one of the best all-the-year-round Lettuce. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Immensity.—A very large variety, with an enormous solid head. We were first attracted to this variety by its gigantic size, as it is of the finest quality, even the outer leaves being tender. The plant is fully 18 inches in diameter, while the head proper is proportionately large. It is very slow to run up to seed, and maintains that crimpiness of texture and sweetness of flavor that will surely make it popular. It is an excellent variety for early sowing, and is absolutely reliable for a late crop at a season when other varieties are hard to procure. It is later in maturing than some other varieties. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

San Francisco Market.—We consider this the most satisfactory variety for producing large, well-folded and beautifully blanched heads in the family garden or to grow extensively for market. Growing to large size, it is later than some of the other varieties, but is the *most sure-heading of any large buttery variety*. The interior of the head blanches to a beautiful golden-yellow, and is of a rich buttery flavor. The outer leaves are of a light golden-yellow, and grow closely about the large, compact heads. We find this one of the most desirable to grow in a cool greenhouse or cold frame for use during winter or early spring, it being very sure-heading, growing to large size and of exceedingly fine quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; 2 ozs., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.00.



Thick Head Yellow.—As its name indicates, this new Lettuce grows a remarkably solid head, much like a cabbage. It defies rain and bad weather, therefore is a sure grower, as well as a rapid one. This quick growth gives exceeding tenderness and fresh, good flavor to its pretty light green leaves. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

Mongolian.—This variety, of recent introduction, has already found many friends, who claim it of a very fine quality and texture. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.

Farmers' Pride Lettuce.—A beautiful all-the-year-round Lettuce. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.



Big Head.—Plants of extra large growth, producing heads of immense size under favorable conditions. The heads are very large and closely folded. Inner portion is beautifully blanched, and stands for a considerable time before running to seed. Outer leaves a light green. We offer an extra choice strain. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.00.

Melon.—Musk, or Cantaloupe.

1 oz. for 60 hills; 4 lbs. to the acre.

All Melons thrive best in a light, dry sandy soil. Sow after all danger of frost is past, in hills six feet each way, ten seeds in a hill. When the plants have made the second pair of leaves, and all danger of insects is past, thin out four to a hill. If the plants grow very rank the tips of the leading shoots should be pinched off when about three feet long.

✓ **Rocky Ford, or**

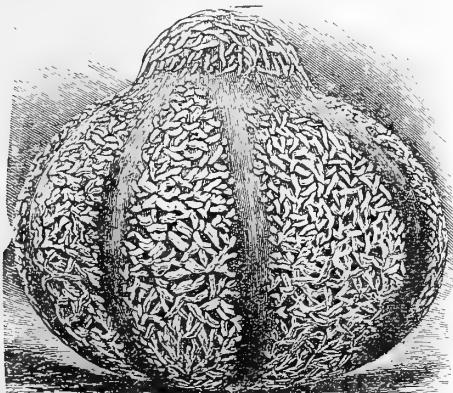
Netted Gem.—This has become one of the most popular of small or basket melons. The fruit is oval, slightly ribbed, densely covered with coarse netting. Flesh thick, green, very sweet and highly flavored. We offer an exceptionally fine stock of this sort, the fruit being wonderfully uniform in shape and quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.



. Netted Gem.

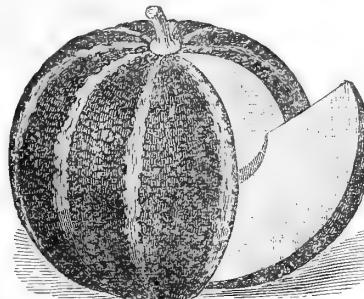
✓ **Jenny Lind.**—An extra early green-fleshed Melon, and one of the sweetest flavor. Fruit small, globular, oval, little flattened, ribbed and covered with shallow netting. One of the best small Melons for hotel and restaurant use. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.

✓ **Extra Early Hackensack.**—We offer under this name a very distinct stock, different and much superior to that often sold as Extra Early Hackensack. The fruit is medium sized, nearly round, with deep ribs and very coarse netting. The flesh is green, a little coarse, but very juicy and sweet. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.



Extra Early Jenny Lind.

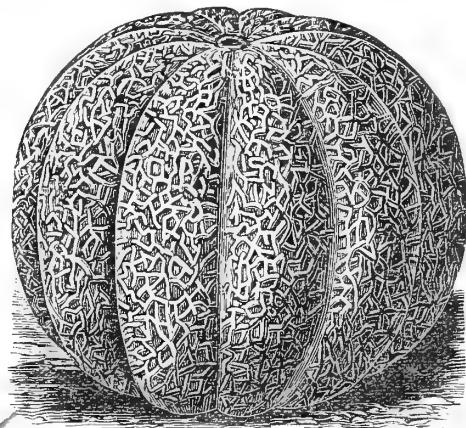
✓ **The Extra Early Jenny Lind Musk Melon.**—The Early Jenny Lind has been for many years most popular with market growers, on account of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. We now offer an improved strain of this fine Melon obtained from a leading grower of South Jersey, where Melons command the highest market prices by reason of their handsome appearance and delicious flavor. The fruit of the regular Jenny Lind is well flattened at both stem and blossom ends, ribbed and heavily netted, but in this fine type there is a distinct nub or "button" growing out of the blossom end, as if the fruit had attempted to make a second growth. This extra growth is a peculiarity of the earliest ripening strain, as well as an indication of finest flavor, and is eagerly sought for by buyers in the Eastern cities. The flesh of these Melons is uniformly sweet and melting, but the small nub or "button" has a concentrated sweetness not found in any other Melon, and furnishes a delicious morsel to finish the eating of one of these fine fruits. Our seed has all been saved from specimens having a well-developed nub or "button," and can be depended upon not only for the earliest ripening, but also to produce fruits of very uniform size and finest quality. The majority will show the nubs as illustrated above, well developed. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; 1 lb., \$1.50.



Emerald Gem.

ripening close to the rind, and exceedingly high flavored. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.

✓ **Paul Rose, or Petoskey.**—This new Melon is a cross of the Osage with Netted Gem. It possesses the fine netting of the Gem, and averages about the same size, but owing to the great thickness of its beautiful salmon-colored flesh will weigh at least one-third more than a Netted Gem of the same size. The size is much more convenient for packing in baskets than the Osage, while as a shipper and long keeper it surpasses all other red-fleshed Melons. In some Western cities, where there is a good demand for red or salmon-fleshed varieties the Paul Rose sells at double the price of other sorts. Market gardeners who grow red-fleshed Melons will find the Paul Rose their most profitable sort, while for the home table nothing better could be desired or obtained. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.



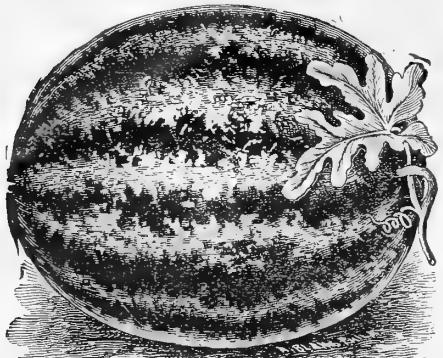
Baltimore Nutmeg.

✓ **Baltimore Nutmeg.**—This is without doubt the best Cantaloupe for table use and market purposes. It is slightly ribbed, beautiful, heavily netted, green skin, olive shape, flesh thick, green, very fine flavored and sweet, very prolific. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.

✓ **Large Hackensack, or Turk's Cap.**—Very popular variety. It attains a large size, is round in shape and flattened at the ends. Skin green and thickly netted. Flesh is also green, rich and sugary in flavor. It is very productive and largely grown by market gardeners. Oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; 1 lb., 75c.

Citron.

✓ **Colorado Preserving.**—This is a large fruiting strain of the Citron, growing to several times the size of ordinary small round-fruited variety. Flesh clear white and very solid. Olive-green seed. Skin finely striped with mottled markings of light and dark green. The fruits being so much larger have a larger proportion of solid meat free from seeds, and the entire flesh of the Melon can be used for making the finest preserves. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; 1 lb., 60c.



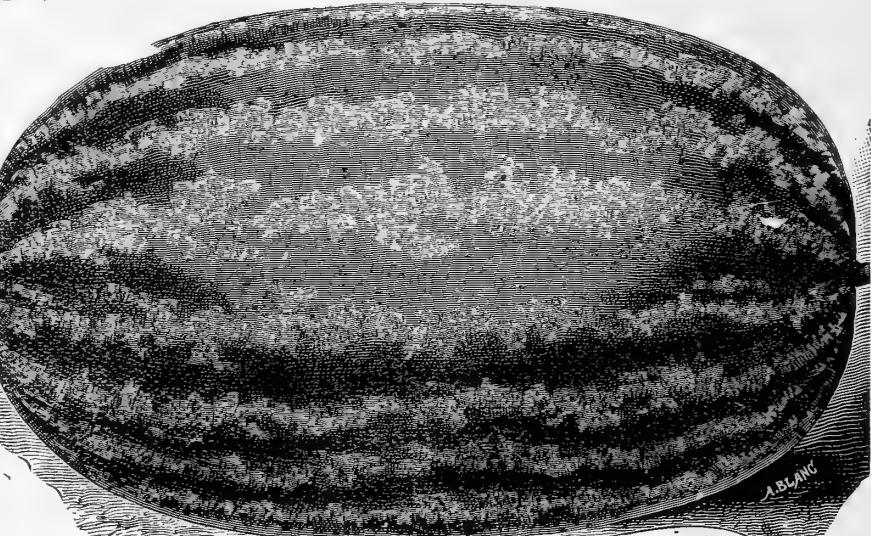
Kolb's Gem.

Jones.—The color of the skin is solid green and flesh is a very bright red. Very sweet and juicy. It grows to a very large size. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Cuban Queen.—Fruit medium sized to large, globular or oval; skin striped light and dark green in sharp contrast; rind medium thick, but stands shipment well; flesh bright red, solid, very crisp and sugary. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Florida Favorite.—A most delightful Melon, of rare sweetness; red flesh, extending close up to the rind, which is hard, thin and mottled light and dark green. Ten days earlier than Kolb's Gem. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

New Triumph.—This new Melon is a cross between the Duke Jones and Kolb's Gem, having the handsome dark green color of the former and the fine shipping qualities of the latter, but infinitely superior in flavor and grows much larger than either. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 50c.



New Triumph.

Orka, or Gumbo.

10 lbs. to the acre.



Sow in drills during April and May. Thin until the plants are 12 inches distant, and draw earth to the stems for support.

The pods of this plant are regarded as a household necessity in the Southern States, but are not so well known nor so extensively grown as they should be in the North. For either cooking or drying, the pods must be gathered when young and tender, before any woody fibre is formed. The plants will also produce more freely and continue longer in bearing if all pods are gathered as soon as they are of sufficient size for use. The surplus pods may be strung on threads and hung in a cool place to dry for winter use, or they may be used to can with tomatoes, to which they add a greater consistency and additional flavoring.

Improved Dwarf Green Prolific, or Density.—A distinct variety, growing about 14 inches high. Grown in competition with the ordinary dwarf, it produces twice the number of pods, which are very smooth and beautiful. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

White Velvet.—Pods are large, perfectly smooth. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Mushrooms.

Mushrooms can be grown in any dark room or cellar where the temperature can be maintained at 50° to 60°. From old pastures procure the soil. To a bushel of soil add two bushels of fresh horse manure. Of this well-mixed compound make a bed four feet wide. Put on a thin layer and pound it hard, until your bed is eight inches thick. It will become pretty hot; let the heat recede until it is only 85° to 90°. Make holes, a foot apart, and put in spawn, two or three pieces as large as a walnut in each hole. Cover them and press soil solid and smooth. Let the bed remain thus twelve days, then cover with two inches of fresh loam. Over this place four or five inches of hay or straw, and the work is done. If the temperature is right in six or eight weeks you may expect Mushrooms. Bed will continue bearing from twenty to thirty days. After the first crop is gathered spread over bed an inch of fresh soil, moisten with warm water and cover with hay.

Mushroom Spawn.—Pound, 10c.; 100 lbs., \$8.00; per brick, 15c. If sent by mail add 8c. per lb.



Plant in drills twelve inches apart and four inches between the sets.

Per bush.

Choice Yellow Danvers. Quart. 10c. \$1.40

Choice Yellow Strassburg.—Quart, 10c. \$1.00

Choice White Silver Skin. Quart, 15c. \$1.90

Subject to market fluctuations.

If sent by mail, 10c. extra per quart.

Wassermelone.

1 oz. for 30 hills; 3 or 4 lbs. to acre.

Superior Onion Seed.—American Grown.

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 4 to 5 lbs. to acre.



Prizetaker.—The American-grown. Prizetaker seed we offer produces large well ripened bulbs the first season from seed; flesh white; crisp, and mild in flavor. The skin is thin; of a bright straw-yellow; form nearly a perfect globe. Under ordinary cultivation this variety will yield bulbs nearly three times as large as the Globe Danvers, while under special cultivation specimen bulbs have been raised to weigh from four to five and a half pounds each. These are the large mild Onions which are sold in small crates in the early fall and are esteemed for their large size, handsome appearance, mild and delicate flavor. While the bulbs of this variety bottom well and ripen up quite firm and hard, they do not keep well after very cold weather sets in, owing to the tender character of the flesh, and we would advise marketing the Onions in the fall or as soon after ripening as possible. Sow thinly in drills one foot apart, and about one-fourth inch deep. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., 90c.

Red Wethersfield.—Large sized, somewhat flattened; skin deep red and very hardy. 1 oz., 10c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Australian Brown.—A valuable new long-keeping Onion. This new Onion, very recently introduced into the United States, has met with wonderful success, and is pronounced the best keeper of all Onions. The shape and size are well shown in our illustration. The outside skin is of deep amber brown, distinct from all other Onions, extremely hard and firm, of fine flavor and will keep almost indefinitely. We offer choice American-grown seed from the original importation. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Australian Yellow Globe—is a fit companion to the now well-known Australian Brown. The bulbs are globe-shaped, with a light brown yellow skin. Solid and heavy. 1 oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

The Onion must have a clean and very rich soil. Use well-rotted manure freely, and get the seed in as early as possible in the spring no matter if it is cold and unpleasant. If Onions do not get a good growth before hot, dry weather, the crop is sure to be a failure. Keep the soil mellow and clear of weeds. Sow in shallow drills, not less than a foot apart nor more than half an inch deep. As Onions grow on top of the ground they may be allowed to remain pretty thick, no matter if they crowd each other. In hoeing to destroy weeds and keep the ground mellow, do not cover the young bulbs with earth. It is useless to try to grow Onions on a poor, unsuitable soil. Three days of neglect when the weeds are growing rapidly will sometimes ruin a crop, and a week too late in sowing makes the difference between a good and a bad harvest. With proper manuring, Onions can be grown on the same land for a score of years, and it will become cleaner and better every year.

✓ **White Silver Skin.**—Ripens early; large size; mild in flavor, and excellent for winter use; much esteemed for pickling. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.15.

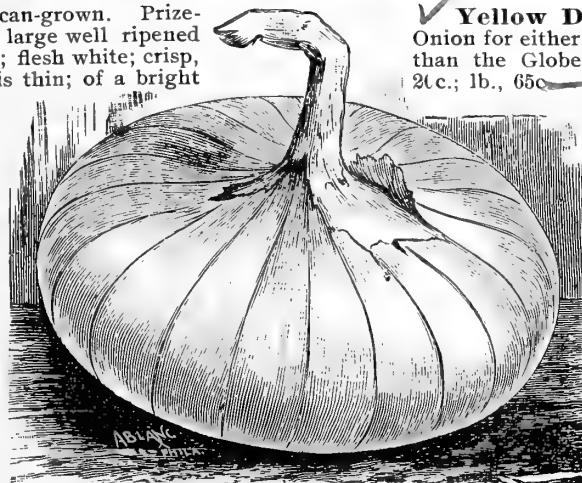
✓ **Large White Globe.**—Yields abundantly, producing very handsome, large pure white, globe-shaped bulbs; flesh firm, finely grained; mild flavor. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 35c.; lb., \$1.15.

✓ **Yellow Globe Danvers.**—It is of a beautiful golden yellow color. Bulb medium size; quite early; bottom nearly flat; oval top with small neck; very prolific and a first-class keeper and shipper. 1 oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

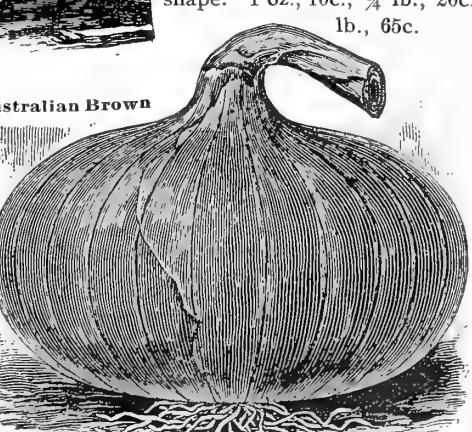
✓ **Yellow Danvers Flat.**—A splendid market or home use; more flat Danvers. 1 oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.

✓ **Mammoth Silver King.**—The large bulbs are of attractive form, flattened but quite thick through with silvery white skin, frequently measuring 20 inches in circumference. It matures quite early, coming just after Onions grown from sets are gone. Must be sown thinly to produce large Onions. Our stock is true American grown of finest strain. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

✓ **Yellow Strassburg.**—The most popular variety for sets grown. Skin bright yellow and of a beautiful round plump shape. 1 oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 65c.



Mammoth Silver King.



Australian Brown

Peas.—Erbsen.

1 quart to 100 feet of row. 1½ bushels to the acre.

Our Seed Peas are of the best quality obtainable, being all grown far North, thoroughly cleaned and carefully hand-picked. They are raised from finest selected strains, and the growing crops are rogued to remove all runners and improper types of growth. The Extra Early varieties are very hardy, and will endure a great amount of cold; should be planted as soon as the ground can be got ready—the sooner the better. Of late years some gardeners make a sowing of Extra Earlies late in the fall, seed lying dormant in the soil all winter and germinating very early in the spring. The larger wrinkled varieties are not nearly as hardy, and the seed is apt to rot instead of germinating if planted before the soil becomes slightly warmer on the advance of spring.

For private use sow in double rows, eighteen inches apart, and three inches apart in the rows. For market, in single rows one inch apart and three inches deep, and the rows from two to three feet apart.

✓ **Extra Early Alaska.**—The earliest Pea known, very uniform in growth and ripening; 90 per cent. of the pods can be gathered at the first picking. The dark green color of the pods makes it extremely desirable, as it can be carried long distances without losing color, grows two feet high, of the very finest quality. Quart, 15c.; peck, 70c.; bush., \$2.50.

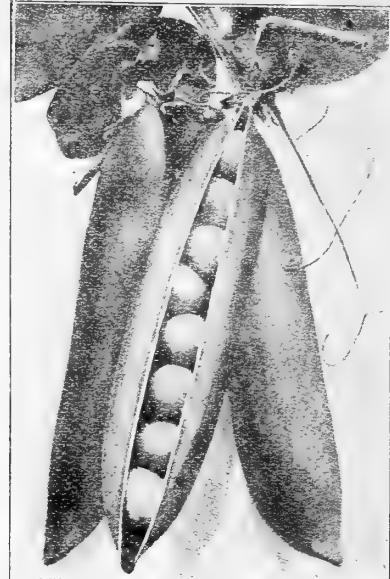
✓ **New Pedigree Extra Early.**—Largest podded of all Extra Early. A number of new Extra Earlies have been advertised each successive season under various names and claims, but after a fair trial always found them to be nothing more than a variety which possibly had been on the market for nearly a quarter century with new names attached, until our attention was called to the Pedigree Extra Early by Mr. Keeny, the well-known Pea expert, and by giving it a trial and comparison last season with First and Best, Triumph, and other Extra Earlies, we found the pods longer, a greater number of peas in the pod and more pods to the vine; it is ready for market two days later than First and Best and four days later than Alaska. We do not hesitate in saying it will yield 20 to 40 per cent. more than any other strain of Extra Earlies. Quart, 15c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.50.



Pedigree Extra Early.

six to nine peas of fine quality, very uniform in growth and ripening. Qt., 15c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.75.

✓ **Triumph.**—An early variety, very popular in many sections. About two and a-half feet high. Qt., 20c.; peck, 70c.; bush., \$2.50.



Improved Large Podded Alaska.

✓ **Improved Large Podded Alaska, or Laxton's Earliest of All.**—This is an improved strain of the well-known Alaska, producing pods fully one-third larger, retaining all the good qualities and earliness of the old standard variety. For several years this careful and intelligent selection has been made by one of the best Pea growers in the country and will fill a long-felt want by the trucker and canner. Quart, 15c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.75.

Second Early Smooth Varieties

✓ **French Canners.**—It is very prolific, bearing an abundance of long pods, containing from seven to nine peas of excellent flavor. Height three and a-half feet. Qt., 10c.; peck, 60c.; bush., \$2.25.

✓ **Impr. Sugar Marrowfat.**—This fine Pea has given wonderful satisfaction to all who have planted it. It grows about two feet high, and bears enormous handsome pods, which are completely filled with large, deliciously flavored deep green peas. It is undoubtedly the most productive Pea offered. Qt., 20c.; peck, 80c.; bush., \$3.00.

✓ **White Marrowfat, (Royal Dwarf.)**—This is an old standard variety dwarf. Pea large and prolific. Qt., 15c.; peck, 60c.; bush., \$2.00.

✓ **Black-Eyed Marrowfat.**—Very hardy, similar to White Marrowfat in all points, except it has a dark eye. Qt., 10c.; peck, 60c.; bush., \$2.00.

Wrinkled Varieties.

✓ **Eclipse.**—As early as any extra early smooth variety. The vines are strong and robust, growing to a height of twenty to twenty-five inches. The pods are large and of a very dark green color, very prolific and highly flavored. With its extreme earliness it is considered the very best wrinkled variety. Qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.25.

✓ **Gradus, or Prosperity Peas.**—Comparatively new, of English origin, is an extra early wrinkled variety, very prolific with large dark green pods, of a very fine flavor. Vines grow from twenty-four to thirty inches. The Peas remain tender and sweet for a long time after they are large enough to use, as the vines continue in bearing for some little time after the first pods are ready. We consider it one of the most desirable for the family garden or home use. Qt., 25c.; peck, \$1.75; bush., \$6.50.

Peas, Wrinkled Varieties.—Continued.

(New) Thomas Laxton.—This new variety is of the same growth with that of the Gradus, but is usually three or four days later for market, while the large Peas are deeper, richer green. The pods are square at the end instead of having a long, sloping point, and is considered by some to be of a better flavor than the Gradus. Qt., 25c.; peck, \$1.75; bush., \$6.50

Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone (New).—This new variety is a second early, of robust but remarkably even growth. The vines are from sixteen to eighteen inches high, needing no brush. The self-supporting, stout plants are fairly loaded with large, bright green pods, which are always well filled. Each pod contains from seven to nine large peas of a light bright green color, tender and well flavored. Qt., 20c.; peck, 90c.; bush., \$3.50.

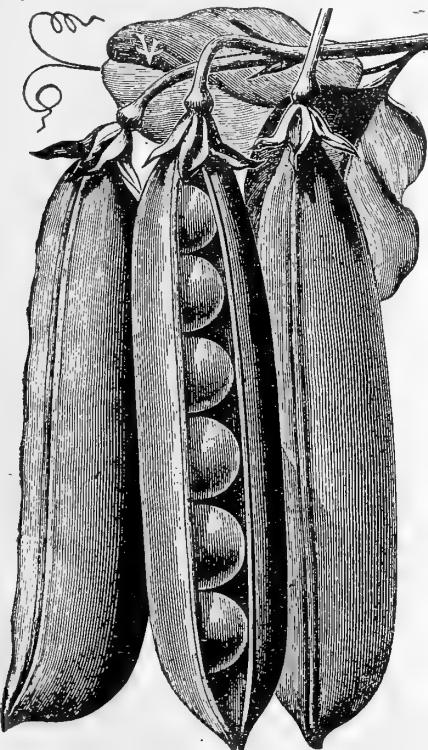
American Wonder.—This is a dwarf variety, and leads all others in point of earliness, growing about ten inches high, and produces a profusion of good sized, well filled pods with finest flavored peas. Qt., 25c.; Pk., \$1.40; bush., \$5.25.

McLean's Advancer.—About the best second early on the list, a green wrinkled variety about two and a-half feet high, long pods, abundantly prolific, and well filled. Qt., 20c.; peck, 90c.; bush., \$3.25.

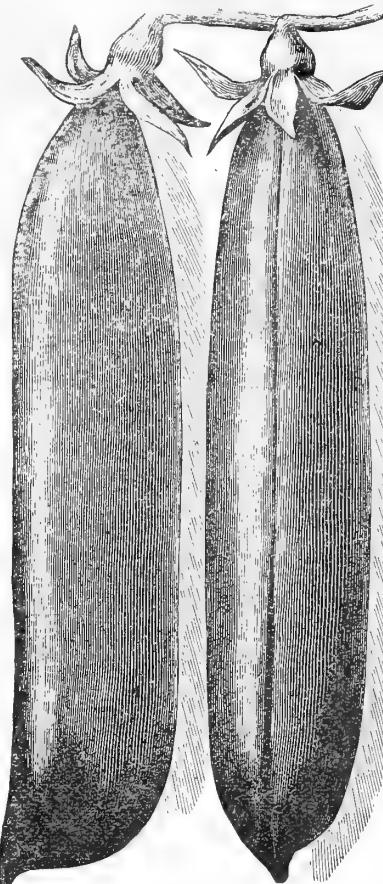
Champion of England.—A universal favorite, delicious flavor, profuse bearer of large pods, filled well with large green wrinkled Peas. Height about four feet. Qt., 20c.; peck, 75c.; bush., \$2.75.

Telephone.—A tall, wrinkled marrow, enormously productive and of best quality. It is a strong grower, averaging eighteen pods to the stalk. The pods are of a large size. A desirable sort for the family garden. Qt., 20c.; peck, 90c.; bush., \$3.50.

Dwarf Giant Podded Prolific Green Marrow.—This variety has become a favorite with the consumer as well as grower. Vines of a strong growth with a large dark green foliage, but only eighteen to twenty inches in height and do not need to be supported. Pods of large size, well filled with large dark green Peas of rich marrow flavor. Qt., 15c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.75.



Daisy, or Dwarf Telephone.



Thomas Laxton.

Improved Pride of the Market.—Pride of the Market is among the finest in quality of all the large-podded dwarf-growing garden Peas. This new strain has been carefully selected and bears most uniformly very large, handsome, dark green pods, which are all well filled with large Peas of the finest quality.

The season is the same as that of the Telephone, but the vines being dwarf growth and not needing brush, it is a more desirable variety for small gardens as well as for field culture on a large scale. As the rows can be planted more closely together, a crop nearly as large can be gathered from the dwarf vines as from the tall sorts, which require brush. Qt., 20c.; peck, \$1.00; bush., \$3.75.

Sugar Peas.—Edible Pods.

Dwarf Gray Sugar.—Vines of dwarf bush-like growth, only fifteen inches in height, with purplish blossoms. Sugar Peas are not shelled like ordinary varieties, but pods are gathered when the seed is partly developed and used in same manner as string beans. They have a rich sugary flavor. Qt., 30c.

Mammoth Melting Sugar.—This is by far the largest and finest of the true sugar or edible podded Peas. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, frequently four to five feet in length, and the pods come rather late or about the same time as the Telephone and Stratagem Peas. The vines are very productive, of enormous pods and continue bearing for a long time. Pods average five to six inches in length and one and a-half inches broad, thick and fleshy. Broken and boiled like string beans and served with butter sauce. They have a luscious flavor. Qt., 30c.

Sweet Potatoes.—New Jersey Grown Seed.

Up Rivers.—A select strain of smooth, short "chunky" yellow Jersey. Yields a greater percentage of marketable stock, sells higher than any other dry and sweet; by far the best eating potato of all.

Yellow Jersey or Nausemond.—A very fine well-known favorite.

Lowest Prices will be quoted on application.

Seed Potatoes.—Northern Grown.

10 bushels to the acre in drills 3 feet apart.

The Potatoes we offer are carefully selected by experienced and reliable growers in the most favorable locations of the North. They can be depended upon as being strictly first-class and true to name.

In the following list the varieties are arranged throughout in the order of their earliness. The list contains no kinds but such as are proven, and of exceptional merit.

Extra Early Bovee.—A most desirable new Potato introduced several years ago, has become very popular. Reported twelve days earlier than Early Ohio, and is the earliest Potato we know of. The best Potato of the Early Hebron type. Vines dwarf and stocky, tubers have pink skin, and are smooth, handsome and of fine quality. Heavy producer. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

Everett's Early Six Weeks.—Especially recommended for early marketing, fine quality, cooking well as soon as it attains marketable size. Tubers medium, light red and rose color, with the specks peculiar to the Ohio class. Good keeper, and very heavy yielder. We consider it one of the best all-round Potatoes. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.00.

Iris h Cobbler.—

The biggest Potato and greatest producer known among the first early varieties. It will outyield all other early kinds, and equal most of the later varieties. Fine quality, color a pure creamy white, shape round to oblong and smooth. Vines very stocky with dark green foliage. Bush., \$1.50; bbl., \$4.00.

Early Ohio.—Generally accepted throughout the Western States as the standard early Potato. A week earlier than Early Rose. Dull red, round oblong, quality dry and mealy, requires rich, moist soil for perfect development. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.50.

Early Fortune.—Splendid cropper. Tubers large, smooth, free from scab or rot, of the Early Rose type and color, stands shipping well, and is considered one of the best early sorts. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.50.

Bliss Triumphs, or Red Bliss.—The tubers are round and uniform in shape, eyes slightly depressed, and of a beautiful bright red color, very hardy and vigorous grower, maturing with the extra earlies. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

Early Northern.—Originated in Aroostook, introduced in 1892. A seedling of the Early Rose, which it much resembles in appearance; earlier than Early Rose and more prolific. Table qualities unexcelled, very hardy. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

New Oween.—A seedling of the Beauty of Hedron, and resembles it. Large, smooth and vigorous grower, of splendid table qualities, very productive. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

Early Rose.—For a generation the standard Potato of the whole country for earlies, yield, thrift, beauty and table qualities, because it always succeeds well in any soil, in any climate and in any latitude. Too well-known to need description. Our stock is strictly pure. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.00.

Early Beauty of Hebron.—For many years a standard variety, nearly as early as the Early Rose, but exceeds this variety in productiveness, and of fine table qualities. Bush., \$1.00; bbl., \$2.75.

Maule's Early Thoroughbred.—Of Early Rose family, smooth, uniform in appearance, eyes near surface, handsome, strong and healthy growers. Tubers compact in

hill; few small ones. Produces heavy crops of fine large tubers of excellent quality. A true member of the Rose family and a favorite wherever known. Bush., \$1.30; bbl., \$3.25.

Crown Jewel.—A very early variety of the finest quality, skin white and smooth, with shallow eyes;

a very vigorous grower. It is a favorite for home use and market gardeners. Bush., \$1.25; bbl., \$3.25.

Early Harvest.—Originated in Maine, and grown successfully for several seasons. Tubers white of finest quality, oblong in shape, good shipper, and may be considered as a second early variety. Bush., \$1.35; bbl., \$3.00.

Prosperity.—This is a very handsome general crop Potato. Its skin is slight rusty, of a light cream-white color, its shape is a little oblong and slightly flattened. The eyes are very shallow. The size is large and desirable, very few under market size. Always smooth and regular in form, of splendid quality. Bush., \$1.15; bbl., \$3.25.

Green Mountain.—White skin, flat, oval form, smooth, of good appearance; fine for the table when well grown. Ripens slowly and is a good keeper; valuable for late crops; now taking the lead in all markets. Bush., \$1.15; bbl., \$3.00.

White Star.—Medium late, of good size and quality, white in color; eyes flush with the skin, and a good keeper. Bush., \$1.15; bbl., \$3.00.

Burbanks.—This variety is quite largely used as one of the reliable late Potatoes, is of good size; white skinned; of oblong shape and good yielder. It is a late keeper and also of good flavor. Bush., \$1.15; bbl., \$3.00.

Parsley.—Petersilie.

1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Sow in rows one foot apart and one inch apart. The seed is slow to germinate and should be given the most favorable conditions. A deep, rich, loamy soil is required. For winter use a few plants placed in a box in the cellar will give a supply.



Very productive and most attractive as a garnish both on account of this deep green coloring and fine mossy appearance. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

Fine Double Curled.—Plants of dwarf, compact growth, and the young leaves have the edges heavily crimped, being of quite moss like appearance. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

Extra Curled Dwarf, or Emerald.—The plants are of dwarf, compact growth, while the leaves are of a handsome bright green coloring, very finely crimped and curled, of a most ornamental appearance. One of the finest for garnishing or flavoring. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

✓ Extra Dark Moss Curled.

—The large leaves are very heavily crimped and curled, being quite moss like in appearance and of a peculiarly rich, extra dark green coloring.

Parsnip.—Pastinake.

1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.

Sow as early in the spring as the weather will permit in drills fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, in rich, well-manured ground, well dug. Cultivate similar to Carrots, and thin out to six inches apart in the rows to creep. To keep well in the ground over winter, draw a little earth over the tops.

✓ Hollow Crown, or Large Sugar.—The best variety in cultivation for general use; roots white, smooth, of intermediate length, sugary of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

✓ Improved Guernsey.—An improved strain, which has given general satisfaction. The roots do not grow so long as those of the Hollow Crown, but are of greater diameter and more easily gathered. Of excellent quality. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Peppers.—Pfeffer.

1 oz. to 1500 plants.

Should be sown in hot beds early in April and transplanted in open ground as soon as the weather permits. The plants should be set in warm, mellow soil, in drills two feet apart and about two feet in the row, or may be sown in the open ground soon as the weather permits and all danger of frost is over.

Long Red Cayenne.

—Pods small, cone-shaped, exceedingly acrid; used for pickles and for making pepper sauce. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

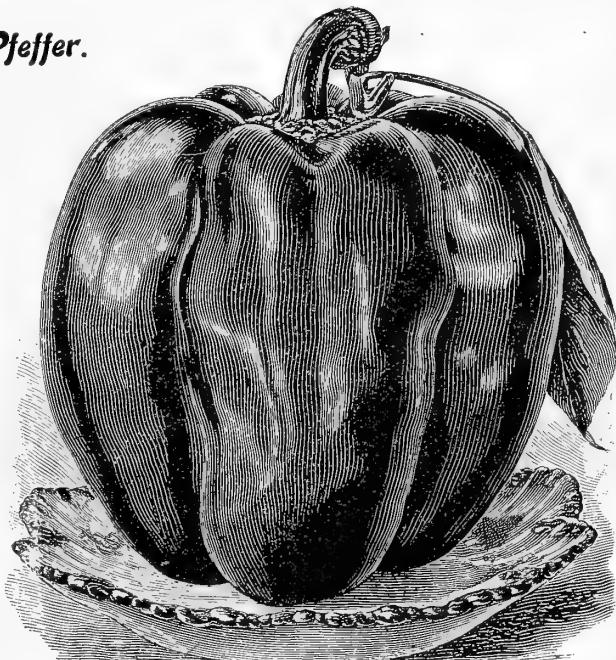
Mammoth Ruby King.—Of immense size and the mildest of all varieties. Ordinarily they grow four to six inches long by



three-fourths of an inch thick. When ripe they are of a beautiful, bright, ruby red color. The plant is of a sturdy, bushy habit, and each plant produces from six to twelve handsome fruits. They should not be grown near the hot varieties, or they will partake of their fiery nature. Package, 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

✓ Chili, Small.—Red conical pod about two inches long; very hot. Fine for pepper sauce and seasoning. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$2.00.

Cherry Red.—Fruit small, round, color rich scarlet, very hot. Pkg., 5c. and 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.



✓ Chinese Giant.—Plants are of strong, vigorous growth, eighteen inches to two feet in height and thickly set with immense scarlet fruits. These are five to six inches in length and of equal diameter. In the shorter fruits the breadth is frequently greater than the length. The flesh is quite thick, crisp and of mild, sweet flavor. Can be eaten raw as you would a tomato. The enormous fruits yield but little seed. Per pkg., 10c.; oz., 40c.

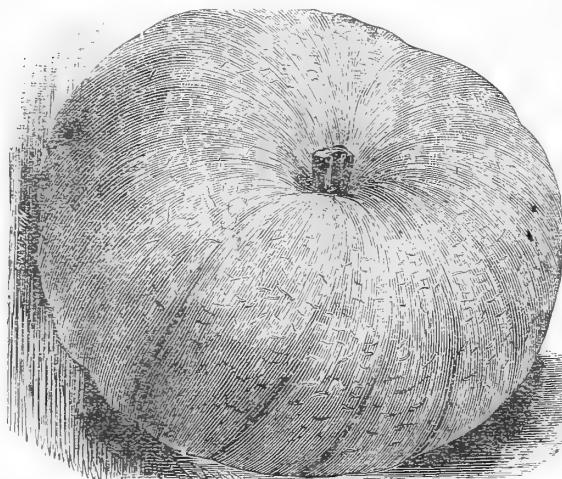
✓ Bull Nose, or Bell.—An early variety, of mild flavor; a favorite for pickling and use in the natural state. Pkg., 5c. and 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Sweet Mountain.—Similar to Bull Nose, but larger and milder in flavor, used to make stuffed "Mango" pickles. Pkg., 5c. and 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Pumpkins.—Kurbis.

1 oz. to 15 hills; 4 per acre, in hills ten by ten feet apart.

Pumpkins are grown largely both for cooking and for stock feeding. They are frequently planted in corn fields, seed being planted in hills with the corn when hoeing the latter, and vines allowed to run when the corn is laid by. To allow ample room in which to grow, seed should be planted only in every fourth hill and every fourth row, or even farther apart for the very strong-growing sorts. They are grown also as a second crop on land after early peas, etc. They are distinct from the winter squashes in having a thinner and more tender skin. They are more easily prepared for use, as a rule have lighter colored flesh, and do not keep so long as the hard-shelled varieties of squashes. Where grown as a separate crop, seed should be planted in hills eight feet or more apart each way when the weather has become warm and the trees are out in full leaf. Hoe frequently until well started, but do not disturb the vines after they have well started to run. When leaves have been cut down by early frosts the Pumpkins should be gathered and stored in a warm, dry place, which is out of danger of freezing, but well ventilated. Cut them from the vine with a portion of stem attached, and handle carefully to avoid bruising: if bruised, they will not keep for any length of time.



King of Mammoths.

King of Mammoths.—This giant variety grows to enormous size. Deep yellow, glossy color. Splendid to grow for stock and exhibition purposes. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

Squash.—Kurbis.

1 oz. of bush sorts to 40 hills of lgs. seeded 15 hills.

2 lbs. of bush sorts to acre of lgs. seeded 34 to acre.

Squashes, like other vines, are partial to a light, dry, rich soil. Plant the running varieties in hills ten feet apart each way; thin out to three plants in a hill. Cultivate frequently until the vines commence running, after which do not work the soil deep. Use Paris Green to destroy bugs, as with Cucumbers. Plant Bush Squashes in hills 5 feet apart each way; thin out to 4 plants in a hill.



Early White Bush Scallop.—The well-known summer Squash. Very productive, pure white, to be used when young and tender. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Summer Crook-neck.—A beautiful bright yellow, bears all summer, and commands good prices. Very desirable for market and private use. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

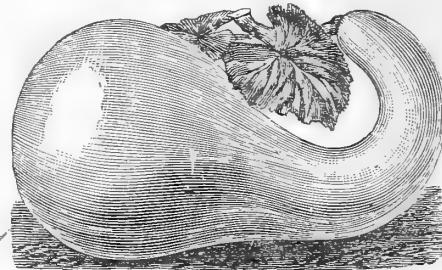
Hubbard.—A well-known winter variety, with very hard, firm shell, fine grain, sweet and rich flavor, and excellent for table use. A splendid keeper. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Winter Crookneck.—Flesh red, of fine flavor and good keeper. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Boston Marrow.—A full and winter variety, regarded very highly in the markets. Oval form, pointed, thin rind, fine grain, salmon-colored flesh, remarkably sweet and delicious. Keeps well in winter and will boil dry as a mealy potato. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Large Cheese (Kentucky Field).—Large, round, flattened fruits with broad ribs; creamy buff skin; averages two feet in diameter. It is an excellent keeping variety with thick flesh of exceptionally fine quality. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Japanese Pie.—Crook neck variety, with extremely small seed cavity; nearly all solid meat; quality extra fine; seeds distinct in appearance, being curiously sculptured in the manner of Chinese letters. Productive, ripens early, medium size, good keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.



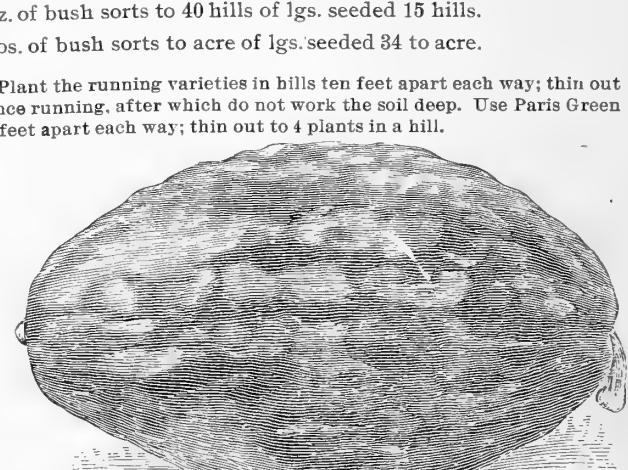
Cushaw.

Cushaw, or Crookneck—One of the most popular varieties to grow for pies as well as for stock feeding. Fruits two feet in length, with long, solidly meaty neck, most frequently curved in form, seeds are located in the lower bulb-like end. Skin striped with mottled-green bands of creamy white. Flesh rich creamy yellow, tender and of exceptionally fine flavor. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Sweet Potato.—Excellent for pies; pear-shaped, medium sized, flesh and skin creamy white, fine grained and sweet and delicious. First-class keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 60c.

Sugar Pie Pumpkins.—This is the best of all Pumpkins for pies. The fruit is small to medium in size, flesh solid and fine grained and the seed cavity small, and it is a splendid keeper. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

Connecticut Field.—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn; largely used for stock for winter feeding. Qt., 20c.; bush., \$3.00.



EUREKA SQUASH.

Eureka Squash.—The flesh is very thick and fine-grained, and either steamed or boiled is of fine quality, and when baked the Eureka is perfection itself. Its attractive appearance is also a strong point in its favor, being oblong or egg-shaped, tapering from the centre to the poles, and a little inclined to be pointed at the blossom end. The outside color is a light grayish green, very handsome. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 75c.

Radish.—Rettig.

1 oz. for 1000 feet of drill; 9 lbs. to an acre.

For early use sow in the spring as soon as the ground can be worked, in drills six to ten inches apart, covering seed half an inch deep; thin plants an inch apart in the row. As the roots are succulent and more tender when grown quickly, a rich, light soil should be preferred, and frequent watering in dry weather will be found beneficial. For a succession, sow every two weeks.

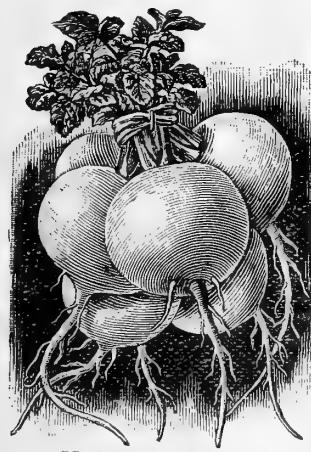


New Leafless.

Scarlet Globe (Forcing).—One of the earliest and best sorts for forcing. Its color is very handsome, flavor mild, crisp and juicy, stands a great amount of heat without becoming pithy. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 45c.

The New "Triumph" Radish.—This new forcing for early Radish is a most distinct novelty. The small round, pure white roots are marked with bright scarlet, in flakes and in short lines running around the circumference. In our trials this year it proved of the earliest maturity, and growing with a minimum amount of foliage is very desirable for forcing under glass, where the bright contrasting colors of the small round roots are most attractive. Skin thin, flesh crisp, tender, and mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

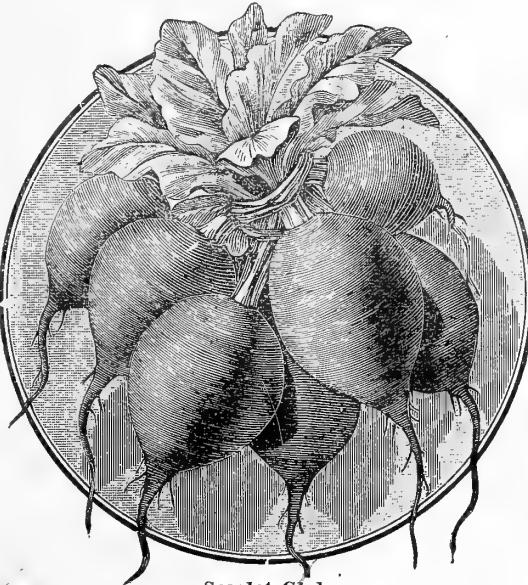
Golden Dresden.—An early, small, round variety, having rich golden skin. Slightly later than the scarlet varieties. Planted May 5th, was ready for the table on June 3rd. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.



Model White "Box"

Model White "Box."—Is superior and entirely distinct from Early White Turnip Radish. Remarkably short top, rapid growth, perfect turnip shape, extra fine quality, showing no disposition to become pithy with age, especially fitted for growing under glass. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Early White Turnip.—Pure white in color, with a small top, flesh pure white and tender. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.



Scarlet Globe.

Early Round Dark Red (New).—The shape is the same as Scarlet Globe, differs only in the skin being darker. Very highly flavored, tender, juicy and brittle. Very valuable for forcing. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Early Red Turnip.—Turnip shape, red skin, fine flavor. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

French Breakfast.—Color is a scarlet rose, shading into a waxy white at the top quick growth, mild and tender, good for forcing. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

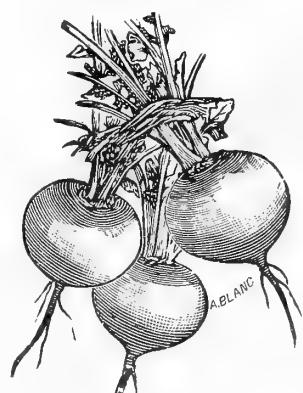
Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped.—One of the handsomest of the Turnip Radishes, and a great favorite in many large markets for early planting outdoors. It is but little later than the White Tipped, forcing, and will give entire satisfaction where extreme earliness is not the primary object. Roots slightly flattened on the under side, color very deep scarlet with a white tip, flesh white and of the best quality. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.



Early Round Dark Red.

Ruby.—A very handsome small variety, of extremely quick growth, ready for use in from 17 to 20 days from sowing the seed. Very bright red skin with distinct white tip, flesh crisp and mildly pungent. An exceptionally attractive variety in appearance, and well suited for forcing under glass. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

Half-Long Deep Scarlet, or "Paris Beauty."—This is a splendid strain of similar season to the Early Long Scarlet. Very popular in the New Orleans market. The Radishes are of slightly larger diameter and most brilliant scarlet coloring. Flesh purest white, crisp and juicy. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

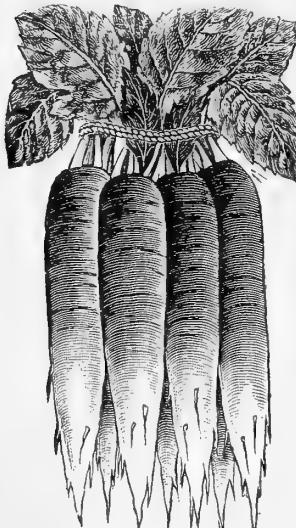


Golden Globe.

Golden Globe.—Second early, grows to a good size, stands the heat well, very popular with market gardeners. A beautiful golden yellow; flesh crisp and tender. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

Large White Globe.—An excellent spring and summer variety for market. Roots two inches in diameter, skin smooth, creamy white, with crisp, mild white flesh. Will stand for some little time after reaching full size without becoming pithy or running to seed. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

✓ Long Brightest Scarlet, White Tipped.—This is the brightest and handsomest colored scarlet Radish known and a decided improvement in earliness and color over other varieties of this class. It makes roots fit for use in about twenty-five days from time of planting, and they continue in good condition until they are full grown, when they are as large as the Long Scarlet. It has a small top and does not run to neck. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.



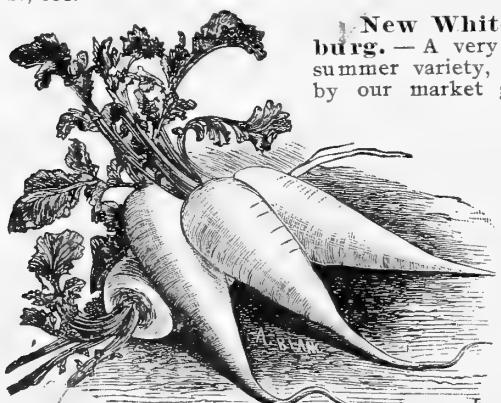
Improved Chartier.

✓ New White Icicle Radish.—This distinct new Radish, introduced from Germany, is the finest and longest of the very early pure white varieties. It fully equals in crisp, tender flesh and mild flavor the popular White Vienna or Lady Finger, while it is as early as Long Scarlet Short Top. Planted in spring the young radishes are ready for use in twenty to twenty-five days from sowing the seed, and their long slender form and pure paper-white skin are most attractive when bunched for market. This Radish is not only crisp and tender when young, but retains these qualities until the roots attain large size, so that it will remain in fine condition longer than any other very early variety. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Pearl Forcing.—This new variety is a cross between Woods' Early French and White Strasburg. The color is a pearl white, with a fine waxy appearance, very firm and solid. They will remain in good condition longer than any other extra early variety. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 20c.; lb., 50c.

✓ Long White Vienna, or Lady Finger.—This is the finest Long White Radish in cultivation; it is most beautiful in shape, white in color, both skin and flesh are pure snow-white, crisp, brittle, and of rapid growth. Highly recommended. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

Cincinnati Market ("Glass" Radish).—A selected strain of the Long Scarlet, growing to slightly larger size, fully as early and darker in coloring. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

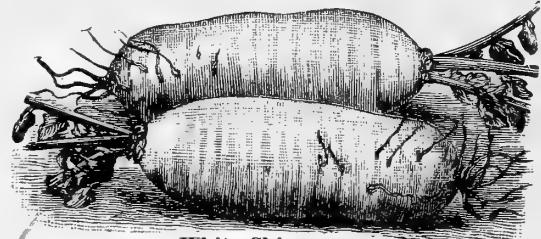


New White Strasburg.

✓ White Stuttgart.—Quick growing, and therefore very early. Of the largest size, and both flesh and skin are pure white; quality fine, firm and brittle, can be pulled for use at any stage. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

✓ Large White Summer.—Round, smooth, very white, crisp and tender. The market gardeners' favorite for summer use. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 30c.

Winter Varieties.



White Chinese.

✓ New White Chinese, or "Celestial."—This is an enormous Radish of exceptionally quick growth. Excellent for use during the fall months, but cannot be kept through the entire winter like the hard fleshed European varieties. The large bulbs frequently grow one-half or more of their length above the surface, measuring from ten to fourteen inches in length and from four to six inches in diameter. Skin and flesh pure paper white; very tender, crisp, juicy and mild in flavor. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

✓ California Mammoth.—First introduced into this country by the Chinese in California. It is pure white, about one foot long, and two or three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. The flesh is tender and crisp, keeping well through the winter. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 35c.

✓ Improved Half-Long Black Spanish Radish.—This new sort is intermediate in shape between the Old Round and Long Black Spanish, and much superior to either. Flesh mild, very crisp and sweet, never pithy, and is decidedly the best of all the black Radishes. If stored in damp sand in the cellar they will keep all winter. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

✓ White Round Spanish.—Root large, often five inches in diameter, turnip-shaped, skin pure white, flesh white, crisp and not becoming pithy, very compact and highly flavored; an excellent sort for winter, as the roots keep a long time. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

(New) Round Scarlet China, an All Season's Red Radish.—This new variety of the China Radish may be sown at intervals from spring until autumn. Matures in from six to seven weeks and is much harder than most other varieties. Valuable as a winter Radish, as well as for summer. Its handsome round shape, rich scarlet color, and pure white flesh commend it to all. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 50c.

✓ Round Black Spanish.—Like the Long White Spanish, except in shape. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

✓ Chinese Rose.—A splendid rose-red variety that keeps during winter; tempting flavor and very crisp. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

✓ Long White Spanish.—This variety is of a snow-white color, similar to the White Strasburg in shape, but rather more stump-rooted. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 40c.

✓ Long Black Spanish.—Black skin white flesh, very firm and solid, good keeper, grows long and large. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 4 c.



Round Black Spanish.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant.

Sow in April or May, in drills one foot apart; when three or four inches high, thin out in rows six to ten inches apart. Transplant the ensuing fall or spring in rich soil. Set out the roots three to four feet apart each way; the following spring it will be fit for use. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 20c.; lb., \$1.50.

Salsify, or Oyster Plant.

Bocksbart.

1 oz. for 50 feet of drill.

Requires a well-enriched mellow soil, which, previous to sowing the seeds, should be stirred to a depth of eighteen inches. Sow early in spring in drills 15 inches apart; cover the seeds with fine soil one and a half inches in depth, and when the plants are strong enough thin out to six inches apart. As the leaves resemble grass be careful they are not mistaken whilst weeding.

Large White.—The standard variety, with white roots one inch in diameter at shoulder and tapering to a length of eight to ten inches. Pkt., 5c.; 1 oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; lb., 60c.

Mammouth Sandwich Island.—A new and improved type, producing roots of nearly double the size and weight of the old varieties; mild and delicately flavored. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.; lb., 90c.



Spinach.—Spinat.

1 oz. to 100 feet of drill; 10 to 12 lbs. for an acre.

For summer use, sow in spring in drills eight inches to a foot apart, covering the seed one inch deep. Select rich soil, and manure liberally. A succession may be obtained by sowing at intervals of two weeks through the season. For early spring sow in August.



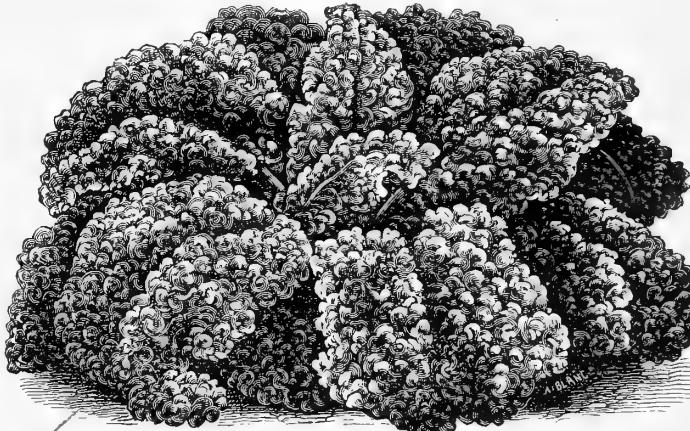
New Victoria.—The foliage is heavy, the broad, dark green leaves being of the true Savoy appearance and of the finest quality. The most remarkable feature that

will make it of special value (for spring planting) is the fact that it is in prime condition from two weeks to three weeks after all other varieties of Spinach have run to seed. 15c. per pound.



Long Standing.—The best for spring sowing, because it will stand longer than any other variety before running to seed. Has large, thick, fleshy leaves, produced in great abundance. Pkg., 5c.; lb., 12c.

Improved Thick Leaf (Viroflay).—A decided improvement on Round Summer. Has very large, thick leaves of great substance. Pkg., 5c.; lb., 12c.



American Bloomingdale Curled Savoy.—The most popular sort with market gardeners and truckers for fall sowing; grows very large and the leaves are wrinkled like Savoy Cabbage. Pkg., 5c.; lb., 15c.

Sorrel.—Sauerrampfer.

A hardy plant grown for its leaves, which are used as boiling "greens" or salad. Seed should be sown thinly in drills early in the spring. When well started thin out to stand four to six inches apart in the row. The leaves can be gathered for use at any time after the plants are well started in growth, and the roots will continue to produce a further supply. The plant is entirely hardy, and starting into growth early the following spring will afford a large supply of fine "greens" quite early in the spring.

Broad - Leaved French.—Large, broad leaves. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 10c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 30c.; lb., \$1.00.

Tomato Seed.

List of Livingston's True Blue Tomato Seed.

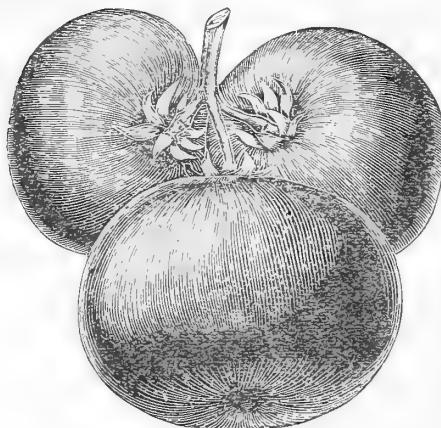
IN ORIGINATOR'S OWN SEALED PACKAGES.

| | OZ. | $\frac{1}{4}$ LB. | LB. |
|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------|-----|
| Dwarf Stone..... | .25 | \$1.25 | |
| Dwarf Aristocrat..... | bright red..... | .20 | .90 |
| Dwarf Champion..... | purple..... | .20 | .90 |
| Beauty..... | purple..... | .20 | .60 |
| Perfection..... | bright red..... | .20 | .60 |
| New Stone..... | bright red..... | .20 | .60 |
| New Magnus..... | flesh color..... | .20 | .80 |
| Honor Bright..... | bright red..... | .20 | .75 |
| Favorite..... | bright red..... | .20 | .60 |
| Paragon..... | bright red..... | .20 | .60 |
| Buckeye State..... | purple..... | .20 | .75 |



Superior Tomato Seed.

All our Tomato Seeds are grown from stocks exclusively for seed purposes, by the originators and experienced growers and experts. We are fully convinced of the merit of any new variety before placing them in our Catalogue, and therefore recommend at least a trial to our customers and friends.



Earliana.

1 oz. to 2000 plants; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to an acre.

For early, the seed should be sown in hot bed during February or the first week in March, in drills five inches apart, and half an inch deep. Later sowing may be made until the last of April. When the plants are three or four inches high they should be set out four or five inches apart, in another hot bed or cold frame, or removed into small pots, allowing a single plant to the pot. Expose to the air as much as possible to harden. Water freely at time of transplanting, and shelter from the sun a few days until the plants are established. Cultivate thoroughly as long as the vines will permit, but the last two or three workings should be very shallow, or the crop may be badly injured, especially if the cultivator is run too near the plants.

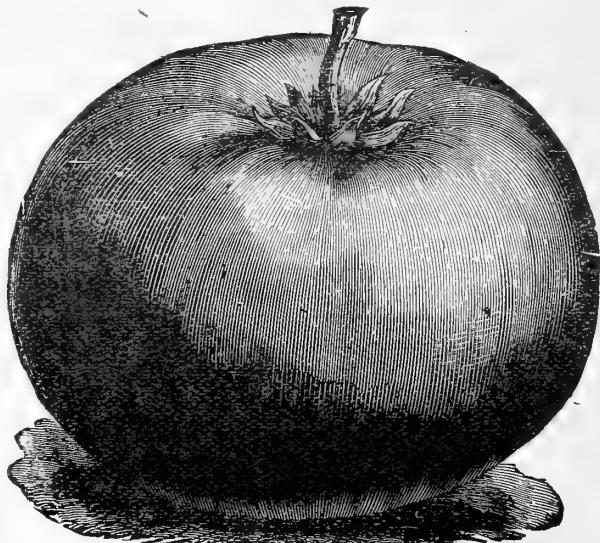
Sparks' Earliana.—This new Tomato was originated and developed in Southern New Jersey. The earliest smooth bright red Tomato of good size now in cultivation. The plants are quite hardy with rather slender open branches and moderate growth, well set with fruits, nearly all of which ripen very early in the season. The Tomatoes are deep scarlet, generally smooth, but not equal in size to those of the best varieties that are slightly later in maturing. They grow in clusters 5 to 6, fruit averaging $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50

Maryland Pride.—Since our introduction of it in 1895, it has been grown with great success by canners and market gardeners, who pronounce it "the very best second

early and main crop Tomato they have ever grown." The fruit is of a beautiful bright red color, magnificent size and handsome, smooth shape. The vines grow vigorous and produce abundantly until killed by frost. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Improved Atlantic Prize Tomato.—Great improvements have been made in this distinctive early Tomato, which has been lacking in size and symmetry. This is all changed now, and instead of the small, rough, deeply corrugated fruits of the "Hundred Day" type, we have in the Atlantic Prize a variety-bearing fruit which in size, shape, color, solidity and quality will compare favorably with the later kinds, and by repeated trials we have demonstrated that it ripens up a large proportion of its crop the earliest of any variety. We do not hesitate to pronounce it the largest, best flavored and brightest colored red extra early Tomato. Pkt., 5c.; oz. 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

Livingston's Beauty.—A decided favorite for either home, market or shipping purposes, being early, hardy, a strong grower, productive, large size, always

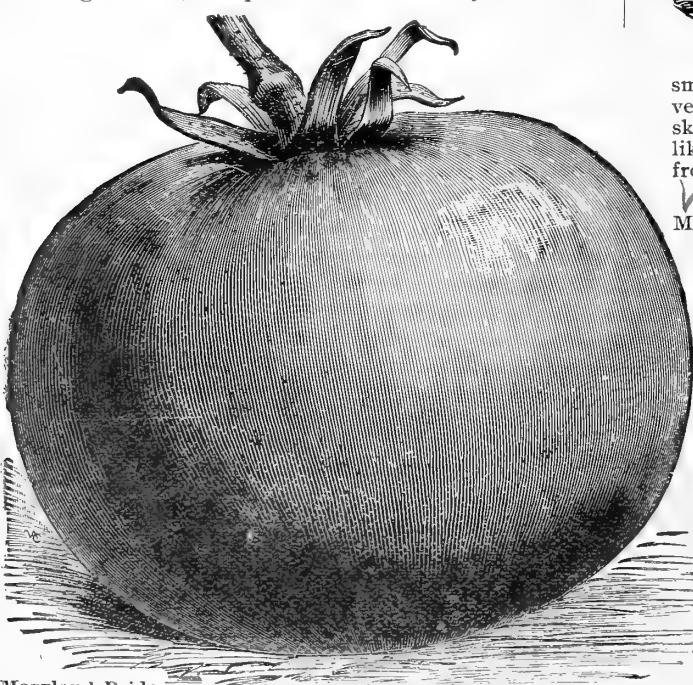


Improved Atlantic Prize.

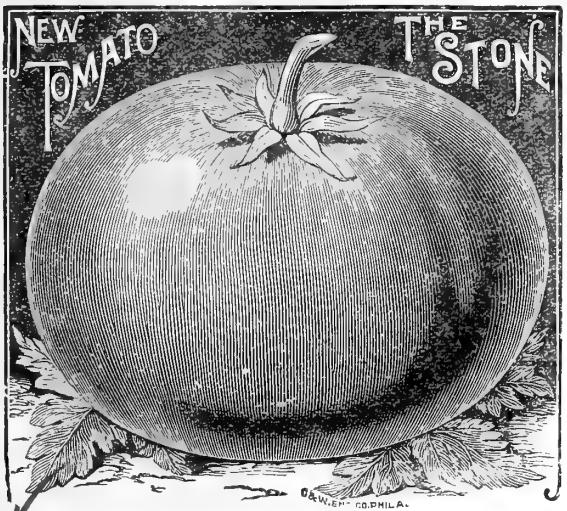
smooth, perfect in shape, of fine quality. The color is a very glossy crimson. It is very firm fleshed, has a tough skin and but few seeds. It seldom cracks after a rain, like many other sorts. Very uniform, and bears until frost. Pkt. 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Success.—This Tomato was originated by William Missee, of Ohio, an expert Tomato grower. The fruit is of a bright scarlet, handsome appearance, large size and very productive. The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, with abundant foliage. The fruits set in clusters, are very even and regular in size, averaging three inches in diameter and two and a-half inches through from stem to blossom end. It ripens with the second earlies and yields abundantly throughout the season. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.25.

Livingston's Favorite.—The canner's favorite and one of the best and largest perfect-shaped red Tomato in cultivation. Ripens evenly and as early as any other good red sort, holding its size to the end of the season. Free from cracks, and is not apt to rot at the blossom end. Very prolific, good flavor, few seeds, flesh solid, bears shipping long distances. It is used largely in the extensive cannery sections of Maryland and has been generally grown for years for the canners throughout the United States. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.



Maryland Pride.

Tomatoes.—Continued.

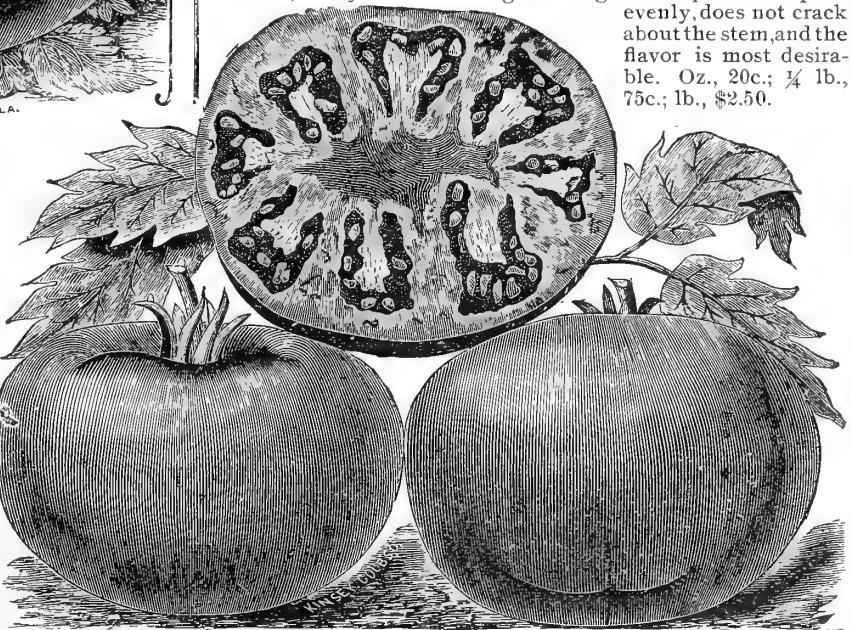
New Stone.—This variety has attained great favor with canners and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red; in shape, perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

Livingston's Dwarf Stone.—The largest red dwarf known. The originator claims it to be the first dwarf red variety of real value ever sent out. Its fruit averages about double the size of the Aristocrat and nearly as large as Livingston Stone, and yet came equally as early as Aristocrat. Is more productive because of size, and consequently more profitable to grow, either in the field or under glass. The strong upright habit of growth permits of close planting, as

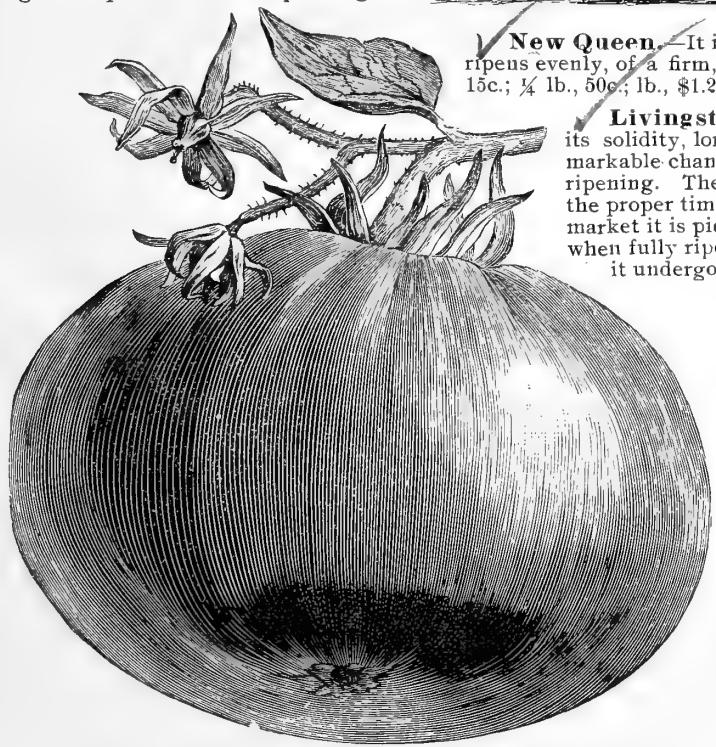
near as 18 by 24 inches. The fruit is beautifully smooth, free from cracks about the stem, grows very solid, of finest quality. Pkg., 10c.; oz., 30c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.00; lb., \$3.50.

The Matchless.—The vines are of strong, vigorous growth, well set with fruit, the foliage is very rich, dark green color. They are entirely free from core, of a very rich cardinal-red color, and are not liable to crack from wet weather. The fruits are of the largest size, and this is maintained throughout the season, the healthy growth of foliage continuing until killed by frost. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.50.

Livingston's Magnus.—This new variety, of the color of Beauty is thicker, heavier and decidedly more solid than the above, making it the most handsome sort in cultivation. It is unsurpassed in quality and in the production of fine, large fruits. While perfectly adapted to main crop planting, yet it matures so quickly that it will take first rank for early market. The form is perfect, uniform, large and attractive. Flesh is very firm. It is a robust grower, with short joints, setting its clusters closer together than most varieties, and is therefore a heavy cropper. The fruits are usually very deep from stem to blossom end, many of them being almost globe shaped. It ripens evenly, does not crack about the stem, and the flavor is most desirable. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.



New Queen.—It is solid, very smooth, free from ridges, large in size, ripens evenly, of a firm, crimson color, a favorite for canners. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.; lb., \$1.25.



New Queen Tomato.

Livingston's Honor Bright.—Its chief peculiarities are its solidity, long-keeping qualities after being picked, and the remarkable changes of color the fruit undergoes during growing and ripening. These changes of color provide an easily learned guide to the proper time of picking for long-distance shipping. For home market it is picked just as any other sort. The color of the fruit, when fully ripe, is a rich, bright red, but before reaching this stage, it undergoes several interesting changes. First it is light green, then an attractive waxy-white, then lemon, changing to a rich red. One of the most attractive and handsome varieties grown, and well adapted for home use or market, and on account of its solidity and long-keeping qualities it is especially recommended for shipping. It can be shipped in barrels, like apples, if picked in the early stage of ripening, and will keep from one to four weeks if stored in a cool place. Oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 65c.; lb., \$2.50.

Livingston's Paragon.—Color of skin deep red. Flesh solid and highly flavored. It is larger than several of the standard varieties, and grows large fruit up till frost. Oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

B. B. Tomato.—For description see New Stone. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.50.

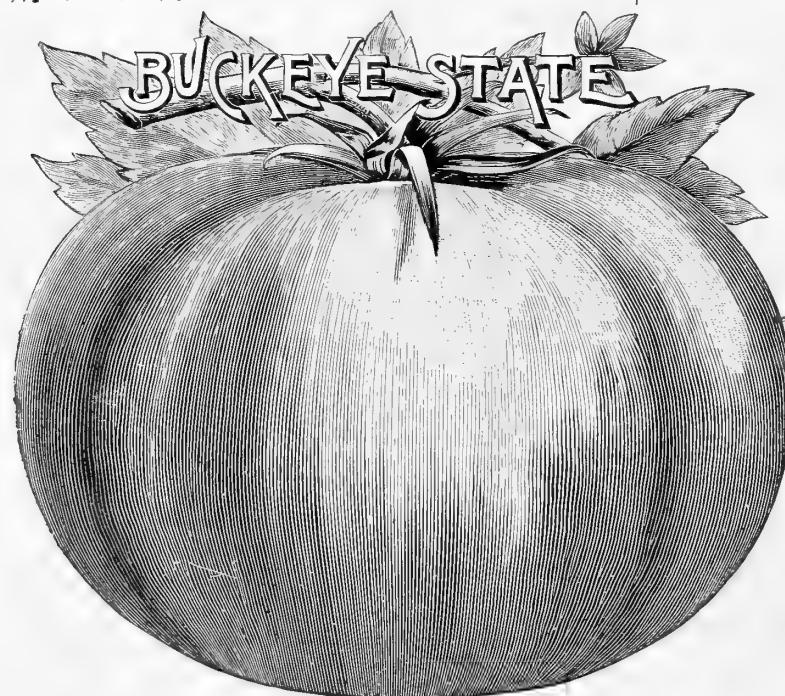
Prizetaker.—For description see Livingston's Beauty. Oz., 15c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

World's Fair.—The vines are of a strong vigorous growth, well set with fruit; the foliage is a very rich dark-green in color. The fruit is entirely free from core, of a rich cardinal red color, and is not liable to crack from wet weather. The Tomatoes are borne in clusters of the largest size which is maintained throughout the season. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 40c.; lb., \$1.25.

Panderosa.—Is the largest fruited deep colored Tomato known, of fine quality, solid, almost seedless, and free from acid. The vines are strong, rather open growth; fruits largely oblong in form and deep through, but quite a percentage are too rough to please some growers. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Buckeye State.—A late, purple fruited variety. The vine is exceptionally strong growing and vigorous. It should be given more room than most sorts. Fruit very large, round, smooth and of good quality. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

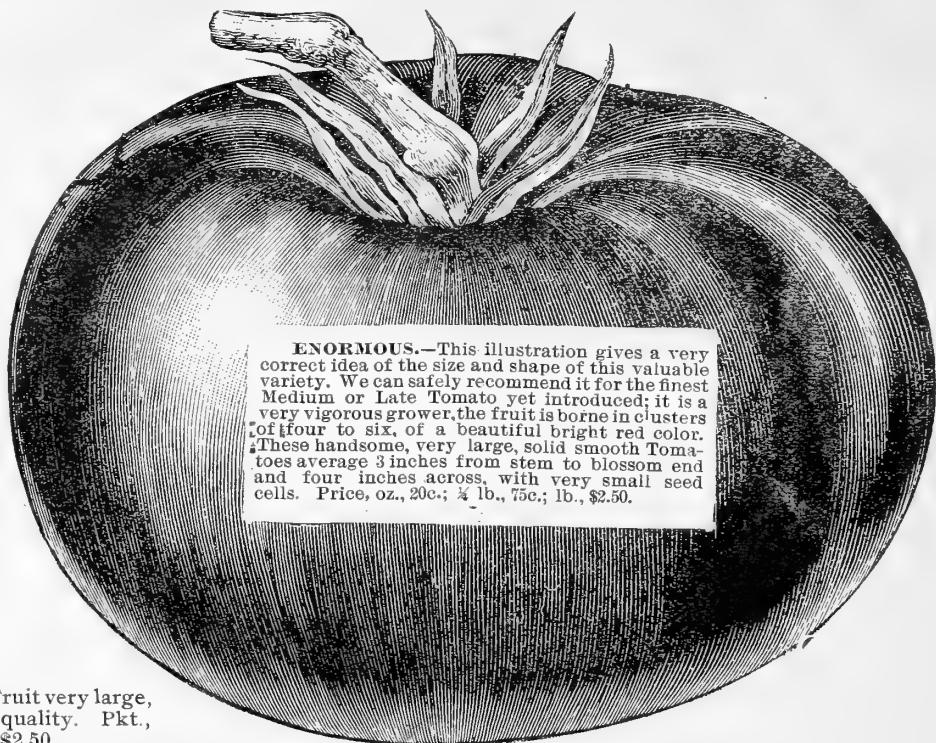
Dwarf Champion.—It is well adapted for forcing in vegetable houses, because of its dwarf and compact growth, the plants growing stiff and upright, with stiff, jointed stems. In form and color they resemble the Acme. It matures the fruit very early and productive. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$8.00.



Small Fruited Tomatoes,

Yellow Pear.—Similar in growth and fruiting to the Yellow Plum, but the fruits have a slim neck or distinct pear shape. Very ornamental in appearance and the plants are wonderfully productive, fruiting in large clusters. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Purple Peach.—The fruits average one and a-half inches in length, and nearly the same in diameter. It resembles some varieties of peaches in shape and color and general appearance. Skin thin and peels off like that of a peach. Very productive, comes early and lasts until frost and never rots. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.



ENORMOUS.—This illustration gives a very correct idea of the size and shape of this valuable variety. We can safely recommend it for the finest Medium or Late Tomato yet introduced; it is a very vigorous grower, the fruit is borne in clusters of four to six, of a beautiful bright red color. These handsome, very large, solid smooth Tomatoes average 3 inches from stem to blossom end and four inches across, with very small seed cells. Price, oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.; lb., \$2.50.

Burpee's New Quarter Century.—Of dwarf, upright growth, very robust and compact, extremely early ripening. The fruit is of an intense deep red, very solid and smooth. They average three and a-half inches across and two and a-half inches from stem to blossom end; they are claimed to be superior to the Dwarf Champion. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.50.

Aristocrat.—This new variety resembles the Dwarf Champion in habit and growth, is of good size, solid, smooth, productive, of fine flavor, and a handsome bright red color. Pkgs., 5c. and 10c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

New Century Tomato.—A beauty, full bright red skin variety, large, solid, and very prolific, for general crop; it will bear until killed by frost. Oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.; lb., \$2.00.

New Wealthy.—This is a sure setting and extremely early ripening variety. The vines are moderate growth, with small foliage. The fruit averages 3 inches in diameter, a bright scarlet color. Oz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25; lb., \$4.50.

Fordhook Fancy.—The plants are of very dwarf, compact, bush-like growth, growing only eighteen inches to two feet in height. Leaves broad, heavy and quite strongly resembling those of the potato, rich dark green in color. The Tomatoes are of a deep purplish red, solid and of good flavor. The plants can be grown closely together, owing to their very dwarf, compact habit, fruit ripening extremely early. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 75c.

The fruits of these are largely used for making fancy pickles, preserves, etc., and sell readily in the markets during the early fall. They are very productive, and for home use a few plants will afford a large quantity of fruit.

Red Pear.—This is similar in growth and fruiting to the preceding, but the fruits are a bright scarlet in color, true pear shape and rich flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Yellow Plum.—This is a leading variety for preserving. The vines are of strong growth, and immensely productive, fruiting in clusters. The fruits average two inches in length and one inch in diameter, of a bright lemon-yellow; are solid, fleshy and of excellent flavor. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c.

Turnips.

1 lb. to the acre; 1 oz. to 150 feet of drill.

For spring crop sow early in April. For the fall and main crop, from the middle of July to the last of August, in drills fourteen inches apart and thin to six inches. Always sow just before a rain, if possible.

Extra Early White Milan.—The Milan Turnips unquestionably surpass any variety of turnip in earliness, flavor and table qualities; shape flat, strap-leaved. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 50c.

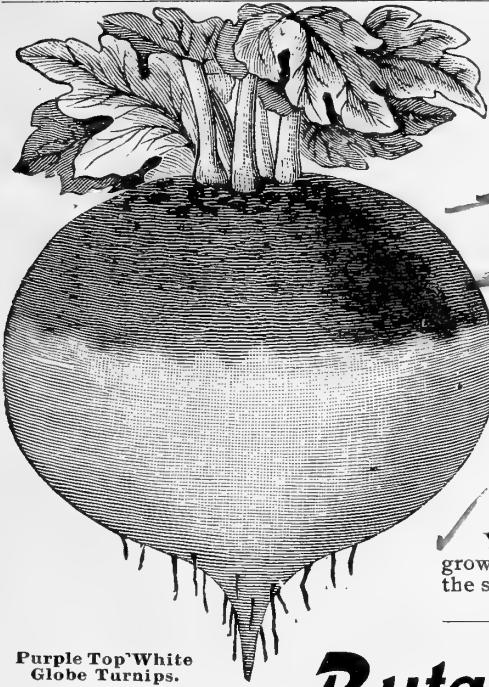
Extra Early Red Top Milan.—Same as above, except color. Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c.; 1 lb., 50c.

White Early Flat Dutch.—A standard variety, good size, pure white; small top, few leaves and very sweet. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 25c.

Purple Top. Strap-Leaved.—The well-known popular variety, either for family or market use; large size, white, purple above ground; flesh fine grained. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 25c.

Purple Top White Globe.—A variety of decided merit. Globular shape, very handsome, and of superior quality, either for the table or stock. It is a heavy producer, early, of rapid growth, and an excellent keeper. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 25c.

Yellow Globe.—One of the best for general crop; flesh firm and sweet; grows to a large size; splendid for table or stock, and keeps well until late in the spring. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 30c.



Purple Top White
Globe Turnips.

Rutabagos, Or Swedes.

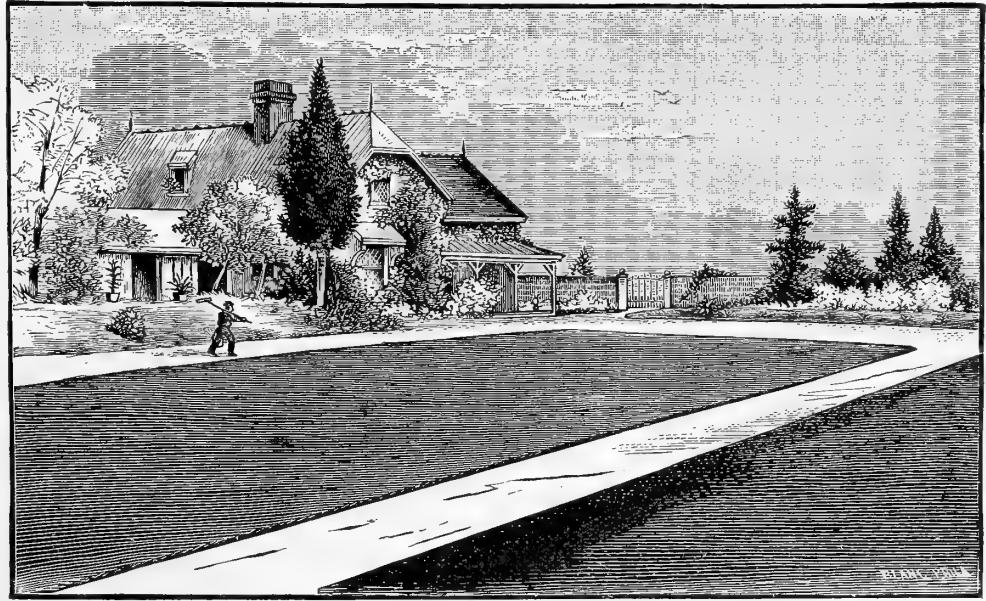
2 lbs. to the acre.

These grow to large size with more solid flesh than the early varieties of Turnips which are raised generally in the Middle and Southern States. They need rich soil and good cultivation. As they require longer time to mature growth, the seed should be sown early in July. For field culture sow thinly in drills on slightly raised ridges three feet apart, thinning the plants when well started to stand six to eight inches apart, giving them constant cultivation during growth. Late in fall the tops should be trimmed off and roots stored in pits or root-cellars for use during winter and spring. Well ripened bulbs will keep in fine condition until late in spring.

Improved American Purple Top Rutabaga.—Very hardy and productive; flesh yellow, sweet and solid; good for stock or table use. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; 1 lb., 30c.

Evergreen Lawn Grass.

40 lbs. to the acre; 1 lb. to 250 square feet.



Nothing adds more to the attractiveness of a suburban home than a beautiful lawn.

The essentials for a fine lawn are:

1st. A rich, well drained soil.

2d. Ground carefully worked.

3d. A wise selection of seeds.

4th. Sowing at such a time as to give the young plants a chance to become well established before being subjected to very dry or very cold weather.

Too much care cannot be bestowed upon the selection of grasses, as some varieties are the most luxuriant in spring, others in summer, others again in the autumn, and a combination of the proper sorts is required for a perfect carpet-like lawn.

We have given much thought and made many experiments to secure the best selection, and think our evergreen mixture the best possible for permanent lawns. It may be planted early in the spring or fall. 1 lb., 20c.; 25 lbs., \$4.50.

Herbs.—Gewürz.

| | Packet. | Ounce. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. | | Packet. | Ounce. | $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. |
|--------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|------------------------|---------|--------|-------------------|
| Anise..... | 5c. | 15c. | 40c. | Dill, extra large..... | 5c. | 10c. | 20c. |
| Basil..... | 5c. | 20c. | 50c. | Lavender..... | 5c. | 15c. | 50c. |
| Summer Savory..... | 5c. | 15c. | 40c. | Marjoram, sweet..... | 5c. | 20c. | 50c. |
| Bene..... | 5c. | 20c. | 60c. | Sage..... | 5c. | 20c. | 60c. |
| Coriander..... | 5c. | 15c. | 20c. | Thyme..... | 10c. | 25c. | 75c. |

Miscellaneous Farm Seeds.

We pay particular attention to this department of our business. The Seeds are selected with special reference to their quality. Purchasers may rely upon our best exertions to furnish Clover, Grass and Field Seeds, fresh, pure and free from noxious and foreign seeds. Prices are changing almost daily, and it is impossible to quote prices. Parties wishing to buy will do well to get samples and prices before placing their orders. We are in position to handle it on a close margin and supply the finest grades at lowest market prices which will be given for the asking of it.

Clover.

Medium, or Common Red (*Trifolium pratense*).—The Clover Seed of commerce, and the most important and valuable of the Clover family for agricultural purposes. Sow 15 lbs. per acre. (Bush. 60 lbs.) Per lb., 18c. subject to market fluctuation.

Alsyke, or Hybrid (Swedish) (*Trifolium hybridum*)—Hariest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils, it yields large quantities of hay or pasturage, as it forms a thick bottom, has fibrous roots like White Clover. Es- teemed highly by bee keepers. Per lb., 15c.

Mammoth Clover (*Trifolium pratense perenne*).—Valuable with other grasses for mixed hay; ripens about with Timothy. Being a rank grower it is largely used for plowing under as a fertilizer. Per lb., 18c.

White Dutch (*Trifolium repense*).—Grows naturally in pastures in a great variety of soils and situations; indi- dispensable in parks and lawns. Per lb., 25c.

Crimson Clover (*Trifolium incarnatum*).—Being an annual it must be sown in July, August and September of each year, which, the spring following, can be cut for soiling by April 20th; for ensilage, May 1st to 15th; for seed, about 1st week of June. Can be grown in corn, or any cultivated crop. Ten to fifteen lbs. necessary to seed an acre. Cover with a light harrow. Use only American grown seed. (60 lbs.) Per lb., 6c.

Alfalfa, or Lucerne (*Medicago sativa*).—This Clover claims to bear the palm as a forage plant, coming earliest in spring and remaining latest in fall. It delights in plenty of sun, being a veritable child of the sun; must be sown at the rate of from 10 to 25 lbs. of seed per acre on well drained, well pulverized deep soil after danger of freezing is over, and prefers sand or gravel sub-soil. Wet sub-soil is fatal to the plant. Roots 3 to 4 feet deep, and when well estab- lished lasts for years. 2 to 3 crops a year can be cut. Not recommended for pasture. Per lb., 15c.

Bokhara (*Melilotus alba*).—This slightly resembles Alfalfa in growth, but is much taller, with leafier and stiffer stems. It frequently grows five to six feet in height, and branches freely, with slender spikes of small, fragrant, white flowers, which afford an excellent food for bees. Per lb. 40c.

Grass Seeds.

Kentucky Blue Grass—June Grass—(*Poa pra- tensis*)—Universally known; desirable for pastures and lawns. Sow in fall or spring at rate of 2 or 3 bushels per acre. Fancy clean seed. (Bush. 14 lbs.) Per bush., \$1.25.

Orchard Grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).—Extremely hardy and widely known. One of the earliest to start in spring; grows rapidly; furnishes an abundance of pasture the entire season. 1½ to 2 bushels per acre. (Bush. 14 lbs.) Per bush., \$1.75.

Red Top Grass (*Agrostis vulgaris*).—Thrives well in any soil, but best on low land; produces a firm sod. Sow 1 to 2 bushels per acre. Fancy clean. (14 lbs.) Per bush., \$1.25.

Timothy (*Phticum pratensis*).—Well known variety. When ready to buy write for latest prices, whether a bag or a carload. (Bush. 45 lbs.) Prime seed. Choice seed. Per bush., \$1.75.

Rhode Island Bent Grass (*Agrostis canina*).—Valuable for lawns. Sow 3 to 4 bushels per acre for lawn, 1½ to 3 bushels for pasture. (Bush. 12 lbs.) Per bush., \$1.25

Tall Meadow Oat Grass (*Avena elatior*).—Used for soiling. Succeeds well in sandy lands, and owing to its long, fibrous roots, stands cold and drought well. Sow 3 bushels per acre. (Bush. 10 lbs.) Per lb. 18c.

Sweet Vernal (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*).—Very fra- grant, especially when bruised or cut. Mixed with other grasses for pasture it is quite valuable, as it starts early in the spring and grows until late in the fall. (Bush. 10 lbs.) Per lb., 25c.

Weeping Bent Grass (*Agrostis stolonifera*).—Ex- cellent for pasture when mixed with other grasses; succeeds well in most situations and thrives in moist land. Sow 40 lbs. per acre. (Bush. 14 lbs.) Per lb., 20c.

Wood Meadow Grass (*Poa nemoralis*).—Recom- mended especially for low wet pasture, or for lawns in damp wet situations. It starts early in the spring and produces a beautiful green turf, which lasts a long time. Per lb., 25c; per bush. of 14 lbs., \$3.50.

Drought Resisting Grasses.

Bermuda Grass (*Cynodon Dactylon*).—In the South- ern States and in the warmer regions of the Southwest and on the Pacific slope, this is cultivated extensively, and is most highly prized chiefly for grazing, all kinds of stock being extremely fond of it. It grows freely on sandy soils where other grasses will not thrive, and resists extreme droughts and high temperatures. It is particularly a sun-loving grass and will not thrive in the shade. It is useful for binding sand and the loose soil of embankments, or those subject to wash. It makes fine lawns and is exten- sively used for that purpose in the hotter portions of the United States, for it will thrive where the grasses ordinarily employed for that purpose could not survive. Bermuda Grass should be sown in the spring. It does not succeed further North than Virginia. Sow 8 lbs. per acre. Per lb., 65c; bush., \$7.50.

Hungarian, Awnless Brome Grass, or Smooth Brome Grass (*Bromus Inermis*)—Introduced from Hungary, Europe, by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and has been extensively sown in many sections. Particularly adapted to rather poor, dry soils which are not suitable to other grasses, and is useful for both grazing and hay, especially in mixture with other grasses. We do not consider it as valuable as it has generally been recommended but for lands which will not grow better grasses would recommend it. Sow from 2 to 3 bushels to the acre either in spring or fall. Per lb., 20c.; bush. (14 lbs.,) \$1.75.

Perennial Rye Grass (*Lolium perenne*).—Very nutritious; valuable for meadows or permanent pastures; rapid grower; most prominent grass in England. Sow 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. (Bush. 24 lbs.) Per lb., 8c.

Meadow Fescue (*Festuca pratensis*).—Thrives in all soil; excellent for permanent pastures; starts early; very productive. Sow 1 to 1½ bush. per acre. (24 lbs.) Per lb., 10c.

Sheep's Fescue (*Festuca ovina*).—Grows naturally on light, dry, sandy soils and mountain pastures; considered quite valuable mixed with other grasses for permanent early spring pasture. (About 12 lbs.) Per lb., 16c.

Hard Fescue (*Festuca duriuscula*).—Not very pro- ductive, but it is of a very fine quality, and thrives well in dry situations where many other grasses would fail, thus making a desirable pasture variety. (Bush. about 12 lbs.) Per lb., 10c.

Millet.

German, or Golden Millet.—True Southern grown German Millet Seed is far superior to Western grown seed.

Hungarian Grass.

A very valuable forage plant of the Millet family, but not so course.

Southern Cow Peas.

There is no surer or cheaper means of improving and increasing the productiveness of our soils than by sowing the Cow Pea. It makes an enormous growth, enabling the farmer to put plenty of nitrogenous vegetable matter into the soil at a small cost, and so very largely enables him to dispense with the use of nitrogenous commercial fertilizers, and has the power to extract this costly nitrogen from the atmosphere and to store the same in the vines and roots so that if the crop is cut off, the land is still enriched and its condition improved. From five to nine tons of green fodder per acre have been produced by the Cow Peas. To grow for hay they are most valuable. For ensilage they are unsurpassed. When it is desired to turn the whole crop under, as a soil improver, it is better to do so after the vines are partly dead. Cow Peas can be sown in May or June, at the rate of one to one-and-a-half bushels per acre.

Black.—This variety is quick to mature, and well adapted for late planting and Northern sections; it is a vigorous grower and great yielder. Peck, 50c.; bush., \$1.25.

Black Eye.—A prolific vine-growing variety of merit, seed often sold for table use. Peck, 50c.; Bush., \$1.75.

Whippoorwill.—A favorite early bunch growing variety, has brown-speckled seed, which are more easily gathered than from the vine-growing sorts. This variety is a prime favorite in the North and West on account of its early maturity and habit of growth. Bush., \$1.75. Price fluctuates.

Canada Field Peas.

These Field Peas are entirely different to the Cow Pea, requiring to be sown early in the spring, making their crop ready for cutting in May or June. They are increasing in popularity every year, making a most satisfactory and large-yielding early forage crop. They can be sown in open weather during December, January, February and March, and make large yields of most nutritious food, which can be used either green or cured for hay. It also makes a good green manuring crop to turn under, but is not equal in this respect to the Cow Peas. They can be sown alone at the rate of one-and-a-half to two bushels to the acre, but a light seeding of oats, rye or barley will increase the yield and help to support the pea vines when the crop comes to maturity. The crop is ready for cutting in May and June, and cures easily and makes splendid hay. We strongly recommend this crop for supplying a large yield of most nutritious early feed. Price fluctuates. Price, January 1st, pk. 50c.; bushel \$1.65. Special price quoted on large lots. Cotton bags holding two bushels each, 15c. extra.

Soy or Soja Beans.

A Great Drought Resisting Forage Crop, Producing Immense Quantities of Nutritious Feed, Besides Being an Excellent Soil Improver.

Soy Beans are fast becoming one of the standard crops in this latitude, notwithstanding as they do the hot dry weather, and producing even under adverse circumstances enormous crops of the finest forage as well as large yields of nutritious grain. They have been cultivated extensively in nearly all latitudes and splendid results are reported from all sections of the country, farmers everywhere speaking in highest praises of their high feeding value. Reports from numerous large stock raisers throughout the South endorse them in highest terms, and in a great many cases they are preferred to Cow Peas. The yield of Soy Beans under favorable conditions is as much as 12 to 13 tons of fresh fodder per acre, which is equal to 2½ to 3 tons of well cured hay. 25 to 40 bushels will be an average yield of beans and if the conditions are very favorable the yield may reach 60 bushels. At the North Carolina Experimental Station in which the Soy Bean and the Cow Pea were grown under similar circumstances the yield of hay from the Soja Bean was more than twice as much as that from Cow Peas. As they are of upright growth they can be easily cut and there is not as much trouble in saving and curing, and the quality of hay is equal or superior to that of Cow Pea hay. If for hay or soiling, the crop should be cut when the plants are in full bloom or the pods beginning to form.

For seed purposes do not allow them to become too ripe as the pods burst open and many beans lost.

For forage or for soil improving they should be sown at the rate of one bushel to the acre broadcast or in a grain drill. Thick seeding will prevent the stalk from growing too coarse and they can be more easily cut. If a crop of seed is desired it is better to sow in drills 24 to 36 inches apart at the rate of one-fourth to one-half bushel per acre. Cultivate about the same as corn but they do not require as much working. Soy Beans can be sown in between the rows of corn after the last working, and produce fine forage and excellent crops of beans if planted early. Price medium variety, \$1.25 per bush., subject to fluctuation.

Kaffir Corn.

One of the best forage plants. The heads contain small white seeds, which make an excellent flour. The heads are greedily eaten by horses and cattle, and make splendid food for poultry, fed either in the grain or ground and cooked. The foliage and stalks make excellent forage. Cultivate the same as common corn, requiring four or five pounds of seed per acre. 100 lbs., \$3.00.

Sorghum, or Cane.

Early Amber Sorghum.—Furnishes a large yield of most nutritious forage, which can be fed either green or cured, and will yield two or three cuttings a year, stooling out thicker each time it is cut. The saccharine matter is of the first quality, and it also produces a fine sugar or syrup. It grows ten or twelve feet high. Sow at the rate of one peck per acre in drills three-and-a-half to four feet apart. Pk. 40c.; bush. about \$1.25.

Early Orange Sorghum.

Early Orange Sorghum.—This variety is a favorite where ever used it is similar in growth to Early Amber, but under fair condition produces a heavier crop. It is better for the stock feeding than Amber. Per bushel \$1.25.

Dwarf Essex Rape.

This plant is extensively grown for forage, especially for sheep, and for green manure, for which purpose there is perhaps no plant better adapted where a quick, rank growth is desired. Prepare the ground as for turnips and sow in June or July with a turnip drill, in rows two-and-a-half feet apart at the rate of two-and-a-half pounds of seed per acre. Our stock is the true Essex Dwarf, and not the worthless annual. 100 lbs., \$5.00.

Buckwheat.

For a late summer crop Buckwheat is very desirable and profitable, especially in the mountainous sections where Cow Peas do not succeed so well. It is easily grown, makes splendid flower food for bees and a large yield of grain, and is also valuable for turning under as an improver of the soil. As a smothering crop where the land is full of objectionable weeds, it is very desirable. Sow from one-half to three-fourths of a bushel per acre.

Japanese.—This variety yields very largely. The kernels are larger than other sorts, but owing to its branching qualities, it need not be sown so thickly. Per peck 40c.; per bushel about \$1.15.

Silver Hull.—A superior variety in every way to the ordinary Buckwheat, which it has almost entirely superseded. Per peck 35c.; bushel about \$1.10. Current prices quoted on application.

White Spring Oats.

Our best recleaned stock of these are Choice Northern grown, all heavy oats, which have been recleaned by us. Bush., 55c.

Rust Proof Oats.

A favorite spring variety in the South, particularly where the land is rich; produces enormous yield, and excellent for cutting for hay. Bush., 50c.

Flower Seeds.

Our Flower Seeds are Selected with Great Care, from the Best English, French and German Seeds.
A Trial will satisfy You as to Their Superiority.

Terms and Abbreviations.

Flowers raised from seeds are known as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. The Annuals live and bloom for one season; the Biennials bloom the second year after planting, and the Perennials, after becoming once established, bloom annually. Hardy Annuals, Biennials and Perennials may be sown in open ground early in the spring, if desired. They require but little protection in winter. Half-hardy varieties need winter protection.

As an aid to the proper understanding of the varieties comprising the following list, each name will be followed by the letter *a*, *b*, *p1* or *p2*, according to their nature or habits, the letters having the following significance:

- (*a*) Annuals, which live and bloom one season, and perish.
- (*b*) Biennials, which do not bloom until the second season after sowing.
- (*p1*) Perennials, which, once established, bloom annually.
- (*p2*) Perennials, which require to be grown in a greenhouse or window during the winter, and transferred to the garden in summer.

Abutilon.

Flowering Maple or Chinese Bell Flower. Universally admired; few are aware how easily they can be raised from seed, and how beautifully they flower the first season if seed is sown early; should be started in the house and the young plants set out in the garden, but not until the weather is warm and settled. They grow rapidly and make fine large shrubs, bearing elegant bell-shaped flowers. They bloom freely in winter in the house. Royal Prize, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Amaranthus.

The varieties are of two types, one of which is valued for the brilliant coloring of the leaves, while the other has large feathery plumes or sprays of rich crimson coloring. Plants are of quick growth, and seed may be sown early in spring where the plants are to stand, or young plants may be started in a seed-bed and transplanted to the flower-beds.

Caudatus ("Love-Lies-Bleeding").—Plants of stiff, erect growth three or four feet in height, with numerous pendant feathery sprays of rich deep crimson. Pkt., 5c.

Splendens ("Rainbow Plant")—Of stiff, erect growth, with a single stalk three to four feet in height. When plants are fully grown the terminal leaves take on beautiful colorings of yellow, crimson and scarlet, in most showy blending. Pkt., 5c.

Salicifolius ("Fountain Plant").—Grows two to three feet in height, freely branching and of pyramidal form. Both stems and narrow leaves are of a deep purple coloring, uniform with the slender feathery spikes. The slender branches grow in a slightly drooping manner, producing a graceful effect, and suggesting the resemblance to the fine spray of a fountain. Pkt., 5c.

Tricolor ("Joseph's Coat")—This is similar to Splendens, having a single erect stalk and brilliantly colored leaves when of full growth. The rich yellow and red coloring are rendered distinct by contrasting dark green of the strong foliage. Pkt., 5c.

Argeratum.—Free flowering bedding plants of low growth, contrasting well with Geraniums. Suitable for pot culture in winter or bedding out in summer. Flowering continually and profusely.

Mexicanum (*Lavender*).—Blue, one-and-a-half feet high, 5c.

Mexicanum (*Albiflorum*).—White, two feet high, 5c.

Antirrhinum.—Snapdragon.

(*p2*) Beautiful spikes of gaily colored flowers, produced abundantly the first summer until after frost. Dwarf varieties. Best mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Picturatum.—Choice fall varieties, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Alyssum, Sweet.—Koeniga.



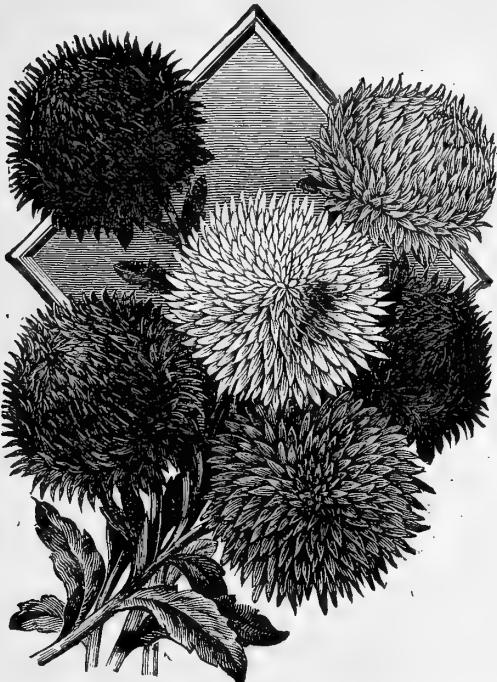
(*a*) One of the earliest and most attractive spring flowers. Very fine for beds of edging. Of easy culture, and blooms freely the whole season.

Sweet Alyssum.—The ordinary variety grows eight to ten inches in height, producing spikes of small, fragrant white flowers. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Little Gem.—Very compact growth, three or four inches high, but a single plant will cover a space up to three feet in circumference. Grows quick from seeds and will bloom when quite young. The abundance of flowers is simply enormous, 300 blossoms having been counted on a single plant. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.

Asters-China—Callistephus.

(*a*) Of all the flowers in the garden, none will give greater returns for the time and money expended than the Aster, which is so well known that a description would be superfluous. Of all imaginable colors, except yellow, and of sizes varying from a small, compact button to an immensely big flower, hard to distinguish in size and appearance from the most magnificent Chrysanthemum; they make a splendid ornament in any garden; whether they be massed in beds or grown as single specimens. Sow the seed from the middle of March to the first of May, in shallow boxes in the house or in a spent hot bed. When the young plants are an inch high, transplant to a warm bed of finely pulverized soil, from whence they can be transplanted where they are to bloom. Moist weather is the best for transplanting. While distinctly an annual, many of the varieties self-sow, and come up in profusion in the spring. Seed can be sown in the open ground as late as the last of May, but they will bloom quite late. Asters also make splendid pot plants, requiring fine, rich soil, and plenty of water.

Nsters.

Truffaut's Peony-Flowered Perfection Asters.—One of the finest and most popular strains. The plants grow swiftly erect, eighteen inches to two feet in height, branch freely and produce large, well-shaped flowers on long stiff stems. The petals are incurved, giving the flowers a globular or ball-shaped form. We offer this finest type in mixture embracing a wide range of most distinct colors. Pkt., 5c.; oz., \$1.25.

Dwarf Peony Perfection.—The flowers of this strain are identical in form and style of growth with the preceding type, but the plants only grow 12 inches in height when in full bloom. They are of neat, compact, stiffly erect habit and flower profusely. While the plants are of dwarf growth the flowers are of large size, fine form and perfectly double, with beautifully incurved petals. We offer a strain of finest mixed colors, including all the best shades and colorings. Pkt., 5c.; oz. \$1.50.

Half Dwarf Comet Aster.

This is the most distinct and improved type of flower in Asters as well as the earliest period of bloom. Under good cultivation plants grow twelve to eighteen inches in height, branching freely, and each stem terminates in a fine large flower two to two and a-half inches in diameter. The outer petals are broad, flat, and reflexed or curving outward, while the center of the flower is composed of many short tubular petals, slightly pointed. The whole flower has a distinctly featherly effect, greatly resembling that of the fine Japanese Chrysanthemums.

Improved Large Flowering. Extra fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., \$1.25.

Half Dwarf Victoria Aster.

A magnificent race of Asters, grown largely by florists to furnish cut flowers during the summer and fall. It is equally attractive as a fine bedding plant. The flowers are very large and double, with petals beautifully reflexed. Plants grow one and a-half feet in height, are of Pyramidal form and each produces ten to twelve fine flowers on long stiff stems.

New White Branching. Pkt., 5c.; oz., \$1.00.

Choice Mixed all Colors. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 75c.

Dwarf Chrysanthemums Flowered.

Of very compact growth, flowers from 3 to 4 inches in diameter and very abundant; later than other varieties, therefore valuable for succession, 10 inches high.

Extra fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., \$1.25.

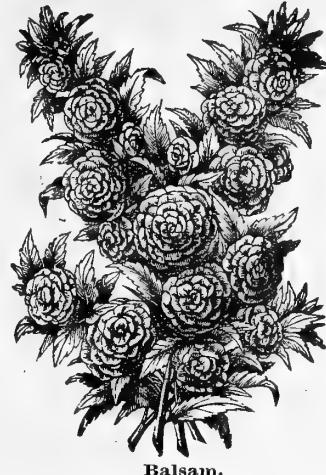
Cypress Vine. (See Climbers.)

Convolvulus. (See Morning Glory).

Balsam.

(Lady Slipper or Impatiens).

(a) One of the most popular of summer annuals, bearing masses of beautiful flowers until frost. Some of the varieties rival the rose in shape, size and coloring. The flowers are borne at intervals upon an upright stalk, and are much used by florists for groundwork of designs. Sow seed in May, where flowers are intended to bloom.



Balsam.

Double Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

Camellia Flowered.—From a magnificent collection of double varieties; fine mixed colors; height 2 feet. Pkt., 5c.

Bachelor's Button.

(*Lychis Dioica*). Very old favorite hardy annual; flowers freely in almost any situation; for cut flowers they are largely used both in Europe and in this country, a little bunch being a favorite boutonniere. Pkt., 5c.

Calendula. (See Marigold).

Canterbury Bell.

(*Campanula Medium*). Handsome, hardy biennial, of stately growth, rich color and profuse bloom, succeeds best in light, rich soil, and should be transplanted two feet apart. Has large bell-shaped flowers, which are strikingly effective. Double white, blue, mixed and single mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Candytuft.—(*Iberis*)

Universally known and cultivated, and considered indispensable for cutting. Hardy annual; one foot high.

New Giant Hyacinth Flowered.—A new variety of great beauty and most desirable for cut-flower purposes, producing a very large elongated head of quite large pure white florets. The immense broad heads of florets frequently measure six inches in length. It is really an improved selection of the *Giant Empress*. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 75c.

Giant Empress.—Heads of pure white flowers. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 60c.

Choice Mixture, pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Castor Bean.—(*Ricinus*).

Tall, majestic plants for lawns, with leaves of glossy green, brown or bronzed metallic hue, and long spikes, scarlet and green prickly fruit. Of very quick growth in rich soil. Tender annual; six to fifteen feet high. Pkt., 5c.

Zanzibarensis.—A new and distinct class which surpasses in size and beauty all the varieties hitherto known. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic leaves. Pkt., 5c.

Centaurea.

(a) An exceedingly interesting genus of plants, embracing annuals, biennials and perennials. Some of the varieties are foliage plants, indispensable for borders and edges of beds, while others are noted for their beautiful flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Centaurea Cyanus.—(a) (*Cornflower*). This is the widely known and ever-popular "Corn Flower" or "Corn Bottle," which, if the seed is sown just as soon as the ground is fit in spring, will furnish a profusion of white, blue and pink flowers from July until late in autumn. Hardy annual; two to three feet high. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Elegans.—Double, mixed rose and white. Pkt., 5c.

Maritima (*Dusty Miller*).—Fine silvery white foliage; used extensively for ribbon planting, hanging baskets, vases, decorative pot plants, etc. Perennial, but usually grown as annual. 1 foot. Pkt., 5c.

Chrysanthemums.

Chrysanthemums have deservedly become very popular, They are showy and effective in the garden, and very desirable for cut flowers.

Elsie Walker.
—Pkt., 5c.

Double Coronarium, Mixed.—Compact bushy growth eighteen inches in height. Flowers quite double, three-quarters to one inch in diameter, shading from white and light lemon-yellow to rich deep orange.

Hybridum.—Double, finest mixed. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 25c.

Cobaea.—(See Climbers.)

Cosmos.

A handsome free flowering annual of earliest culture, the plants growing from four to six feet in height. Plants are quite hardy, and seed should be sown thinly in drills, or two to three seeds planted in a place where plants are to grow early in spring when trees are starting out in leaf. When well started, tall-growing varieties should be thinned out or transplanted to stand about two feet apart, to allow them sufficient room in which to grow and branch freely. With us the new mammoth-flowered varieties blossom freely before severe frosts, but farther North, where seasons are shorter, we recommend planting only the new early-flowering varieties, which with us begin to bloom in midsummer when only two feet in height and continue in flower throughout the balance of the season.

Pure White.—This is the original type, having pure white flowers. Flowers are not so large nor growth so strong as in the improved varieties, but it begins to bloom about two weeks earlier; they are very useful for cutting. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.

Pure Pink.—This is similar, but of a beautiful soft shade of rose-pink. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.

All Colors Mixed.—Besides the two preceding, this also contains flowers of deeper pink and crimson shadings. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

"Dawn."—A new early-blooming strain of dwarf growth, which begins to bloom in July and continues to flower throughout the season. The large circular flowers are of good size, delicately tinted with rose on a white ground. Plants are of compact bush growth, about four and a-half feet in height, but begin flowering when only two feet high. Pkt., 10c.; oz., 40c.

New Mammoth.—It is impossible to describe adequately the grand flowers of this exquisite large flowered type. They embrace many shades of rich crimson and mauve, together with pure white and white delicately tinted and clouded with pink and rose. These are also monstrous white flowers with flecked and serrated edges and with pink and crimson flowers of the same type. The dark crimson flowers frequently resemble those of a large single dahlia. Plants of this variety are of strong free-branched growth, generally six feet in height; the dense growth of finely cut dark-green foliage forms a splendid setting for the star-like flowers. Owing to the strong growth of this strain it is rather later in blooming than small-flowered types. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 75c.

Clarkia.

(a) Pretty, profuse flowering annuals, much used for edging. They grow from nine inches to one and a-half feet in height, and their colors are confined mostly to red and white, separate and in combination. Useful for hanging baskets and vases. Pkt., 5c.



Coleus.

Probably there is no other kind of ornamental foliage plant so well known and universally admired as the Coleus. The leaves are of many shapes, shades and colors, and nearly all have a rich velvety appearance of extraordinary beauty. No yard should be without these decorative plants.

Tender Perennial.—Mixed. Pkg., 5c.

Cyclamen.



Cyclamen.
Carnation in bloom. Pkt., 5c., oz., 40c.

Carnations and Picotees.—Pinks.



The most magnificent of all the Pink family, and are general favorites for their delicious fragrance and richness of color. Seed may be sown under glass in spring or in the open ground; protect during winter; half-hardy perennials. The seed we offer has been imported from the best sources in Europe, and will produce many splendid novelties in double and semi-double flowers.

New Margaret Carnation.

The flowers are of perfect form, large and sweet scented. The brilliant colors range through many beautiful shades of red, pink, white, variegated, etc. Those sown in spring commence flowering in early summer and continue to bloom in profusion until checked by frost, when they can be potted and taken into the house and will flower all winter, though, if intended specially for winter flowering, it will be better to sow later in the season. The plants are abundant bloomers, quite dwarf, much branched, compact and robust in habit, stand upright without support. Pkg., 10c.

Giant White.—Flowers very large and double; pure white, with only an occasional pink streak; plants short and stocky, with stiff stalks. Pkg., 10c.

Double Dwarf Vienna.—Produces double, very sweet scented flowers in the largest variety of colors and in the greatest profusion. With a light protection they stand the winter. Pkg., 5c.

Early Red Grenadin.—For yielding a quantity of double red flowers, there is no outdoor Carnation that can equal it. It will live through the winter with little protection. Pkg., 5c.

Cockscombs.

Glasgow Prize, or Tom Thumb.—Very dwarf, broad compact combs of deep crimson. Pkt., 5c.



Cockscomb.

one of the most effective ornamental plants, for either pot or outdoor planting. It is easy of culture. Pkt., 5c.

Celosia Cristata.—Highly ornamental plants, producing crested head of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many shapes and colors, but of all colors the rose and crimson are the most brilliant and rich. Tender annual. The dwarf varieties are about one foot high. Pkt., 5c.

Triumph of the Exposition.—A very distinct variety, of strong pyramidal growth, two and a-half feet in height, branching freely. Each stem or branch is crowned with a magnificent featherly plume of most intense brilliant red, while the large leaves are of a dark bronzy green. Planted either singly or in groups this variety is most effective in the brilliant mass of soft, glowing color. Pkt., 5c.

Dianthus.



These popular biennials flower freely the first year from seed. In most localities the plants are quite hardy and produce even larger and finer flowers the second year. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills when trees are starting out in leaf. When well started, young plants should be thinned out or transplanted, so that dwarf varieties may stand six inches apart and the larger ones eight inches apart in the row. Plants begin to bloom early in summer and continue until destroyed by hard frost.

Chinensis.—(Double Chinese Pinks.)—Compact plants, with large clusters of small double flowers in a wide range of colorings. Per oz., 25c.; pkt., 5c.

Hedewigii.—Finest single mixed. Very large fringed single flowers, frequently two to three inches in diameter, a very fine garden annual. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.

New Large-Flowering Dwarf Double Hybrid Pinks.—The dwarf plants are heavily laden with large double flowers of perfect form and most brilliant colors,—frequently three inches across. They embrace all colors from pure white to deep crimson, and are mostly variegated in fantastic markings. Pkt., 5c.

Plumarius.—(Clove Pink).—Finely fringed silvery-white flowers, beautifully shaded with light lavender-purple; strong clove fragrance; blooming in clusters on a long stiff stem. Per pkt., 5c.

Semperflorens.—Florists' Perpetual Pink. Large clusters of very double finely fringed snowy-white flowers, on a tall, stiff stem. Strong clove fragrance, desirable for cut flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Daisy.

—(*Bellis Perennis*.) This is the beautiful little double Daisy of which the poets have sung so sweetly. It grows but three inches high, and bears a profusion of beautiful red and white flowers. Makes a splendid edging, and is an early and persistent bloomer. Pkt., 5c.

Eternal Flower.

—(*Helichrysum*.) These are very popular and desirable for winter decorations, bouquets, wreaths, etc. They should be cut when they come into full bloom, tied into bunches and dried in the shade with their heads downward.

Bractectum.—Double mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Bractectum.—Double red. Pkt., 5c.

Feverfew.

—Golden Feather. —(*Pyrethrum Auratum*.)

A highly ornamental golden yellow foliage plant, unexcelled for bedding, one and a-half feet. Pkt., 5c.

Forget-Me-Not.

—(*Myosotis*.)

Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers, succeeding best in a shady, moist situation; half-hardy perennials, blooming the first year from seed if sown early. Pkt., 5c.

Fox Gloves.

—(*Digitalis*.)

A handsome and highly ornamental hardy perennial plant of stately growth, fine for shrubberies and other half-shady places; three feet. Pkt., 5c.

Gilia.

Mixed.—Very dwarf plants of compact growth and great freedom of flower which are produced in close heads; small saucer-like flowers in a wide range of coloring. Seed should be sown thinly in open ground early in spring when the trees are starting out in leaf. Pkt., 5c.

Hollyhock.

Splendid tree flowering perennials, producing beautiful double flowers on grand spikes four to six feet in height the second spring from seed. Seed may be sown thinly in shallow drills at any time during spring, but germinates best while the ground is cool and moist. When young plants are well started transplant to beds or borders, setting them one to two feet apart. Beds or borders in which they are to grow should be of light rich soil, slightly raised or rounded to insure good drainage during the winter. Plants will continue to grow and blossom for several years if the flower spikes are cut off as soon as they are done blooming. Double finest mixed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 75c.



Hollyhock.

Heliotrope.

These are deliciously fragrant flowers, remaining in bloom a long time, fine for pot culture or bedding; one and a-half foot. Half-hardy annuals. Large flowering hybrid. Mixed Pkt., 5c.

Hesperis.—(See Sweet Rocket.)

Ipomea Moonflower.—(See Climbers.)

Joseph's Coat.—(See Amaranthus Tricolor.)

Lathyrus Perennial Peas.—(See Climbers.)

Larkspur.

—(*Delphinium*.)

One of the most showy and useful plants, possessing nearly all requisites for adornment of the garden.

Dwarf Rocket.—Double extra fine, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

Lobelia.

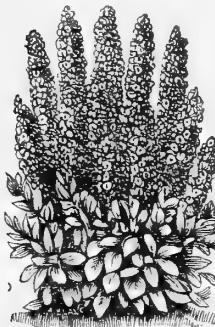
(a) A beautiful and popular flower, very desirable for pot culture, beds or hanging baskets because of its trailing habits. Grows easily and does well in beds and rockeries. Bears profusion of blue and white flowers.

Erinus.—Mixed Trailer. Pkg., 5c.

Crystal Blue.—Pkg., 5c.

Lupins.—(*Lupinus.*)

Large showy plants for beds and borders. Should be sown where they are to bloom, as they do not transplant well. Flowers in long, graceful spikes of rich and varied colors. Large rose. Pkt., 5c.



Mignonette.

A well-known plant producing semi-globular heads of very fragrant flowers on spikes 3 to 10 inches long. Sown at intervals during the spring and early summer it will bloom until killed by frost; sown in autumn will bloom early in spring. Hardy annual; perennial if protected.

Reseda Odorata (Sweet Mignonette.)—A well-known fragrant hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

Machet Extra.—Finest for pod cultivation, with fine reddish erect thick spikes, exclusively grown from selected stock. Foliage somewhat darker than other Mignonettes. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 30c.

Gabrielle.—New red flowering, very sweet, spikes very thick, one of the best, Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Morning Glories.—(*Dwarf.*)

These are of low-spreading growth, ten to twelve inches high and two feet across, bearing a profusion of delicate bell-shaped flowers one inch and a-half in diameter, which resemble the tall varieties. They remain open, however, much later in the day than flowers of the tall climbing varieties. Seed should be sown thinly in shallow drills when trees are starting out in leaf. When well started thin out or transplant to stand ten inches or more apart. All colors mixed. Pkg., 5c.; oz., 10c.

Tall Morning Glories.—(See Climbers.)

Momordica.—(Balsampear.)—See Climbers.)

Mesembryanthemum.

Tri-Color. (Dew Plant.)—(a) Pink, with purple center; dwarf spreading plants of great beauty, blooming the entire summer, succeeding best in dry, sandy or loamy soil, and in warm locality. It belongs to the half-hardy annuals. Pkt., 5c.

Marigolds.—(*Dwarf French.*)

Well-known garden favorite of quick growth and very free flowering habit. Seed can be sown thinly in shallow drills when trees are starting out in leaf, or the young plants may be started in boxes of light earth in the sunny window of a warm room and set in the flower bed when danger of frost is over, thus producing flowers earlier in the summer. This *Dwarf French* class forms ball-like bushes twelve to fifteen inches in height, with finely cut fern-like foliage of deepest green.

Double Dwarf Mixed.—Fine double flowers in a grand assortment of brightest colorings and markings. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Marigolds.—(*African or Tall.*)

Plants grow two and a-half feet high, producing large, very double, full-centered flowers two and a-half to three inches in diameter. Rich and glowing in color, double mixed. All shades of large double flowers. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Nasturtium, Dwarf.—(*Tropaeolum.*)



Nasturtium.

(a) One of the most satisfactory flowers in the whole list to grow, for they will thrive in any situation and in any kind of soil; in fact, the poorer the soil the more profusely will they bloom, as rich soil tends to increase the growth of the foliage rather than that of the flowers. Great improvement has been made of late in the size and color of the flowers. They run the entire gamut of colors from white to black, and some of the combinations are most beautiful. One great advantage they have is that the oftener the flowers are plucked the more profusely will they bloom. All colors, fine mixed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 15c.

Tall Nasturtium.—(See Climbers.)

Moonflower.—(See Climbers.)

Marvel of Peru, or 4 O'Clock.—(*Marabilis.*)

Handsome, free flowering, sweet scented. Blossom variegated, striped and various colors, blooming in profusion, simultaneously about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Perennial. Fine mixed. Variegated leaved, mixed. Pkt., 5c.

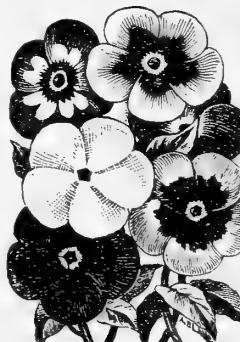


Nicotiana.

(Or Tobacco Plant.)

Affinis.—A handsome genus of garden plants of the Tobacco family, which are noted for the freedom and fragrance of their bloom. Half-hardy annuals, three feet high. Flowers white, salver-shaped, having long, tubular corollas, and are of exquisite fragrance. Deserve a place in every garden. Pkt., 5c.

Phlox. Drummondii.



Fine Mixed.—An excellent strain, containing all colors of the original well-known Drummond Phlox. Pkt., 5c.; oz. 50c.

Starred and Fringed Phlox.—These are the most distinct and striking Phlox we have. The flowers have a most distinct and star-like appearance, their attractiveness being greatly enhanced by the broad, white margins which border the edges of the petals. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Star of Quedlinburg.—Star Phlox, extra choice mixed. Pkt., 5c.

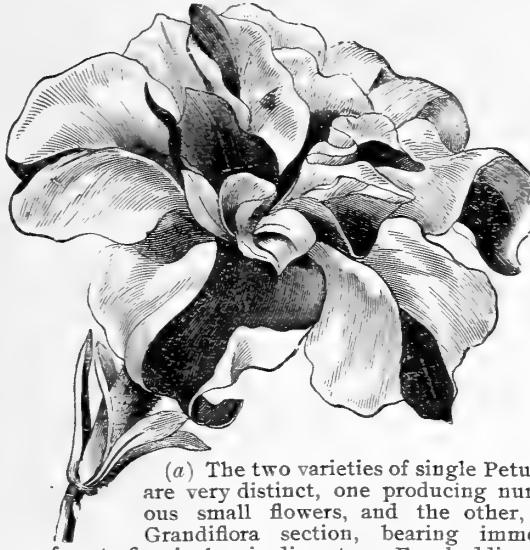
Portulaca, or Mexican Rose.

There are scarcely any flowers in cultivation that make such a dazzling display of colors as a bed of Portulacas. They are in bloom from about the first of July till killed by frost in autumn. Tender annual; about six or eight inches high. They will stand any amount of dry weather.

Finest Single, Mixed.—This embraces the greatest variety of colors and markings. Flowers are self-colored in rich glowing shades, and the plants are brightly striped and flaked with contrasting colorings. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 35c.

Portulaca.—Continued.

Double Rose Flowered, Mixed.—This strain is unsurpassed for brilliancy and beauty. From our choice strain more than half the plants will produce magnificent double flowers; single flowered plants can be pulled out, leaving the double ones to spread over the entire surface of the bed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., \$1.50.

Petunia.

(a) The two varieties of single Petunias are very distinct, one producing numerous small flowers, and the other, the Grandiflora section, bearing immense flowers four to five inches in diameter. For bedding the former variety is the better, but for single specimens the latter gives the greatest satisfaction. They are very hardy, free-flowering, and bloom from June until frost.

Hybrida, Mixed.—This includes the brightest striped and blotched colorings of the regular small flowered Petunias. It makes a fine display when sown broadcast and allowed to grow thickly. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50.

Extra Large Flowering, Mixed.—Plants of strong, vigorous growth and great freedom of flower. The flowers are of larger size, with larger and more spreading throat than those of the common varieties, and come in many bright shades of coloring. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00.

New Giant of California Petunias.

The flowers are exquisitely ruffled and fringed and of enormous size, often measuring five inches across, but their great merits lie in the innumerable blotchings and stripings; some of the colors are rich and gorgeous, and others of lovely delicate shades.

Splendid Mixed, Choicest Varieties. Pkt., 15c.

Poppy.—Papaver.

(a) **Tulip Flowered.**—Produces large, splendid bright scarlet flowers well above the foliage. The two outer petals of the flower form a tulip cup, and after a time black spots appear at the base of each petal. Strikingly beautiful, reminding one of a dazzling bed of tulips; hardy annual; about one foot high. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Improved Double Carnation.—A grand strain, embracing a wide range of distinct shadings and colors in these beautiful flowers, all of which are wonderfully double and petals beautifully fringed. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Double Peony Flowered, Mixed.—A companion strain to the preceding, but having the large double flowers composed of broad silky petals with smooth or plain edges, in contrast to the finely fringed petals of the preceding type. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Pansy.

This well known favorite is, without doubt, one of the most satisfactory flowers to grow, especially now that cultivation has brought forth such a bewildering variety of forms, sizes and colors. If large flowers are wanted in early spring, the seeds should be sown in autumn in a frame. For spring sowing, get the seed in as ear'y as possible, and keep the ground well watered and thoroughly stirred up to kill weeds. The Pansy delights in a rich, moist soil, and the largest flowers are borne upon young plants. While they require plenty of sunshine in the spring, the hot summer sun is apt to dry them up and cause the flowers to become small. Our seed is all from carefully selected large flowers, and with proper care in growing will yield handsome returns.

Bugnot's Giant Blotched.—Flowers of enormous size, nearly circular in form, and in a great variety of the handsomest and rarest colors, including some shades found in no other variety. Each petal has a distinct, deeply colored broad blotch. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00

Giant President Carnot.—Similar to preceding, in large size and splendid form, but the margin of petals is a clear snowy white, while centers are heavily blotched with a soft rich shade of violet blue. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Emperor William.—Large flowers of a soft ultramarine-blue, with large distinct dark blue eye. Pkt., 10c.

Giant Beaconsfield.—Extra large flowers of deep violet-blue, shading to white at the edges of the upper petals. Pkt., 10c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., \$1.00.

Peacock.—Large flowers of most beautiful coloring. The underlying tint is a lovely ultramarine-blue, which is framed and streaked with rosy carmine tints in a manner which resembles the brilliant eye of a peacock feather. The name is further justified by beautiful iridescent blending of rich shadings. Pkt., 5c.

Emperor Frederick.—Velvety brown, shaded to a narrow band of deep golden-yellow bordering each petal; the rich central portion is finely rayed with bright gold lines. Pkt., 5c.

King of the Blacks.—Magnificent large flowers of a rich glossy black, having a peculiarly soft velvety appearance; distinct from the dead black of Faust. Pkt., 5c.

Jet Black.—Dr. Faust or "Black Knight."—Flowers of large size and deepest dead black, being free from any glossy tint Pkt., 5c.

Large Flowering Parisian, Mixed.—The enormous, conspicuously blotched and stained flowers of this strain are as large as the Trimardeau and have a wide range of magnificent colors. They are borne on stout stems which show their beauty to perfection, and the plant is very strong growing and hardy. The best sort for florists. Pkg., 5c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 75c.

Passiflora.—(See Climbers.)

Salvia, Splendens.

(Large Flowering Scarlet Sage.)



Under our hot summer sun "this flame colored beauty" is the most gorgeous of all plants. For months the blaze of flaming scarlet is intensely brilliant, with great spikes of bloom completely concealing the foliage. A single plant will carry as many as two hundred spikes of flowers, each spike ten to twelve inches in length. A "packet" contains more than one hundred seeds. Pkt., 5c.

Stock, Ten Weeks.

All the varieties are desirable as pot plants, as well as in the open garden. They are greatly prized for cut flowers on account of their fragrance and colors.

Giant Perfection.—A splendid race, growing two and a-half feet high, with large spikes of perfectly double flowers of great substance and beauty. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

Dwarf German Bouquet.—Large flowering. Mixed. Pkt., 5c.

White Perpetual.—(Princess Alice; or, "Cut and Come Again"). Of strong growth and fine branching habit, it grows to the height of one and a-half feet, and if sown early will produce uninterruptedly a great abundance of bloom from June until November. The individual flowers are uncommonly large, of a fine, rosette-like shape and the purest possible white. The flowers appear on each little shoot, and the oftener they are cut the better they seem to like it. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet William.

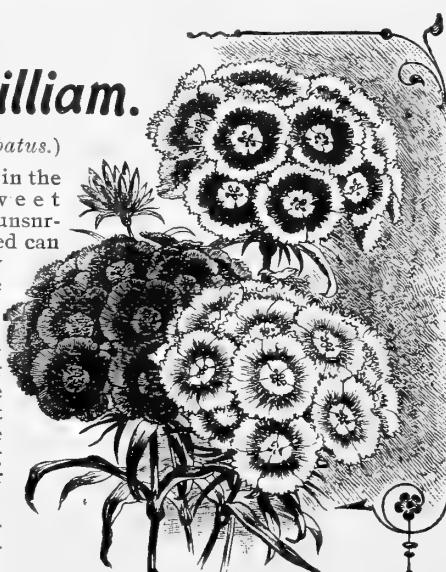
(*Dianthus Barbatus*.)

For display in the garden the Sweet William is unsurpassed. The seed can be planted very early in the spring in open ground and will blossom the following summer or it can be sown in August and will make fine blooming plants for spring.

Hardy perennial; one and a-half feet high.

Fine Mixed.—Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Double.—Many colors. Pkt., 5c.

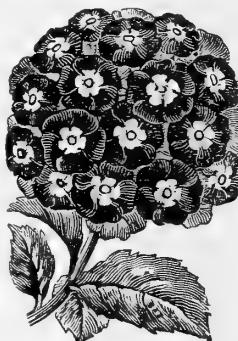


Wall Flower.

The large, massive spikes of the Wall Flower are very conspicuous in beds and borders, and very useful in making bouquets. Sow the seed early in hot-beds, and while the plants are small, prick them out into pots, and sink the pots in the earth. On approach of cold weather remove the pots to the house and they will bloom all winter. Tender perennial, one and a-half feet high.

Fine German Double, Mixed.—Tall spikes of deliciously fragrant double flowers; shadings of chocolate brown and orange purple. Pkt., 5c.

Single, Mixed.—These bloom with great freedom; tall spikes of large florets in a number of distinct shadings and many brightly marked. Pkt., 5c.



Verbenas.

(a) One of the best known and most satisfactory flowers to raise, either for its splendid display in the garden or for cutting purposes. By sowing the seed very early under glass and transplanting when three or four inches high, good vigorous plants may be raised which will bloom most abundantly in July, and continue until killed by frost. As a rule, Verbenas grown from seed is gathered from the choicest flowers, and is strong and true to name.

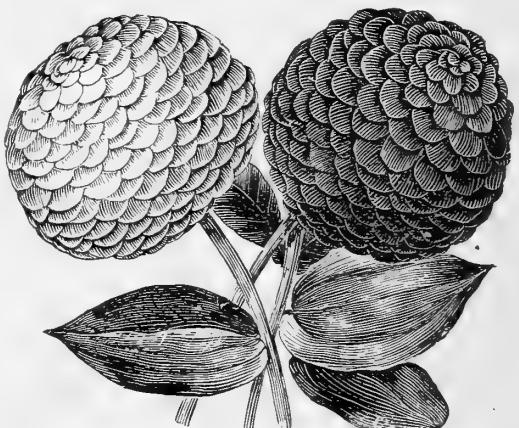
Hybrida, Extra Fine Mixed.—Rich and brilliant colors. It is one of the finest strains of Verbenas. Pkt., 5c.

Scarlet Defiance.—Deepest green foliage; quite large trusses of brightest scarlet, intensely rich and glowing. Pkt., 5c.

Pure White (Sea Foam, or *Candidissima*).—A fine strain of large flowering pure white Verbena. Excellent for cutting. Pkt., 5c.

New Mammoth.—This strain produces uniformly magnificent trusses, of which the individual flowers are all of unusual size, and which also embraces a wide range of colors. Pkt., 10c.

Zinnia.



Pompon.—Flowers are very double, the petals being piled up closely in a symmetrical, smoothly round cone. Colors range from pure white, through deep creams and buff to a bright chrome yellow, and from softest pink to deepest crimson. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 50c.

Robusta Grandiflora.—Of unusually robust habit of growth and immense size, the perfectly formed very double flowers are of various striking colors. Plants three to three and a-quarter feet high, and bloom during a long period.

Dwarf Snowball.—Dahlia-like flowers, perfectly a double and of the purest snow-white. Pkt., 10c.

Sweet Peas.

A Superb Collection, Including
Best Up-to-Date Kinds.

Rose and Pink.

Jeanie Gorden.—Standard rose showing veins of a brighter and deeper rose, on primrose ground. Wings tinted with pink. Large size hooded form.

Royal Rose.—Standard crimson pink shading deeper at mid-rib. Very large, semi-hooded form of the best type. It is one of the largest varieties we have and is very attractive.

Orange Pink.

Lady Mary Currie.—Standard crimson orange, wings crimson with tint of orange. There is a tint of lilac at the base of both standard and wings. Large size hooded form. The color is very intense and extremely bright.

Rose and Very Light Pink.

Apple Blossom.—Wings white, tinged and shaded with pink. Medium size hooded form. Has generally four blossoms to the stem.

Light Pink Shaded.

Lovely.—A most pleasing shade of pink, wings delicate rose, charming color, a large, grand flower. Greatly admired.

Eliza Eckford.—Wing white, lightly tinged with pink. When fully developed the shade of pink is greatly increased. Medium size, hooded form.

Shades of Red.

Salopian.—This is decidedly the finest scarlet Sweet Pea in cultivation. Flowers of large size and finely hooded form. Are born uniformly three on a stem. As a cut flower this grand sort far surpasses all others.

Prince of Wales.—A grand large flower in a bright elf-colored deep-rose tint. The flowers are beautifully hooded and come frequently four on a stem.

Majestic.—Rose red, self-colored, large size, hooded form. The color is on a primrose ground. In point of comparison the shade is between Salopian and Prince of Wales.

Red Riding Hood.—A remarkable departure in form. The standard is drawn down into a snug hood, a bright rose color, fragrant, free bloomer.

Prince Edward of York.—Flowers of extra large size and boldly expanded form. Standard is a bright glowing scarlet bordering on salmon, while the broadly spreading wings are soft deep rose.

American Queen.—Magenta rose, self-colored, large size, open form. Very bright and effective and holds its color well.

Lavender and Mauve Shades.

Purple and Mauve.

Captivation.—Standard pure magenta, wings same with a suggestion of purple. Medium size, open form but not truly so, being crumpled and irregular and inclined to curl. Is a distinct shade.

Admiration.—Pink mauve on a ground of light primrose. Wings a shade lighter than standard, but almost self-colored. Medium size, hooded form.

Emily Eckford.—Flowers of large size, standard light rosy purple. Wings rich deep blue.

New Countess (Burpee's).—An improved Countess of Radnor, in which is eliminated the reddish cast in standard, the flowers being a clear light lavender. The shade is very attractive when seen in a large bouquet composed solely of this variety.

Blue and Purple.

Duke of Westminster.—Grand large flowers fully double the size of Waverly, which it resembles in coloring. A beautiful shade of rosy claret.

Navy Blue Standard, Indigo and Violet.—Wings indigo at base shading to navy blue and bright blue. Medium size, semi-hooded, frequently doubled and crimped. Whole effect of the flower is very blue.



Plant early in rows north and south—April 1st is none too soon, if the ground will work. Make a trench 12 inches deep and 15 inches wide. Work into the soil in bottom of trench plenty of well-rotted manure, fill 8 inches of trench with fine soil and sow the Peas, covering 1 inch deep (if about April 1st,) in two rows 10 inches apart and seeds 2 inches apart in the rows; if planted later cover deeper. When well up, fill in with earth gradually as they grow until the trenches are full. The object is to get the roots well down so that they may resist drought. Give plenty of water, pick the blooms without stint, and do not let run to seed. Use brush or trellis 5 or 6 feet high.

In re-arranging our Sweet Pea list this season, after making thorough tests on our extensive trial grounds, and consulting the opinions of well-known Sweet Pea specialists, we have discarded some older varieties, inserting such of the new sorts and recent introductions as are worthy of our commendation, retaining only the best for general cultivation. The following varieties, selected with a view to please the most critical, and grouped for the convenience of customers according to their various shades and colors, we think are the cream of the list.

Price, any variety on this page—Pkt., 5c.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 10c.; lb., 35c.

Pure White.

Blanche Burpee.—A grand pure white of superior substance, giant flowers of fine form, usually three on a stem, often four-flowered.

Emily Henderson.—A deservedly popular early white of excellent substance and purity, bears two or three (sometimes four,) medium to large flowers on long stiff stems.

Sadie Burpee.—Pure white, large size, hooded form, very fine.

Pale Yellow, or Primrose.

Queen Victoria.—The nearest approach to yellow. The bud and newly opened blossom shows a tint of pink, but fully matured blossoms are clear soft primrose. Very vigorous grower.

Modesty.—White, with tint of pink showing a little deeper on the edges.

Stella Morse.—The color effect is richer than in any other of the creamy-yellow varieties. Has a faint tinge of pink underlying the creamy shading, producing a true apricot shade. Most beautiful for bunching.

Pink Prima Donna.—A most beautiful bright shade of blush pink. Flowers of large size and finest form.

Countess of Latham.—Cream pink, self colored. Medium size, hooded form. Is about the same shade as Prima Donna, but on primrose ground instead of white.

Climbers and Gourds.

Balsam Apple.—(*Momordica*.)

A very pretty vine. Grows rapidly and yields a handsome yellow fruit, which is both ornamental and useful. Suitable for arbors or lattice work. Pkt., 5c.

Balsam Pear.—(*Momordica*.)

Fruits are six inches or more in length. Vines are highly ornamental when set with ripened fruits, the rich yellow skin and scarlet seeds contrasting nicely with the finely cut dark green foliage. It is this variety which is most frequently used medicinally. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 25c.

Balloon Vine.—(*Cardiospermum*.)

A rapid growing, handsome summer climber, having small white flowers, which are followed by seed vessels shaped like small balloons; grows from ten to fifteen feet. Pkt., 5c.

Canary Bird Flower.—(*Tropaeolum*.)

Well-known and desirable climbing plant of rapid growth, highly ornamental foliage and producing hundreds of its elegant, fringe-like, pale yellow flowers. Luxuriant and rambling vine, and is easily trained, making a most pleasing effect. Pkt., 5c.

Cobaea.

A fine, rapid growing annual climber, with handsome foliage and large, beautiful bell shaped flowers. Seeds should be started in a hot bed or by a warm window in the house, in rather dry soil, as they are apt to rot in open ground. In sowing, place the seed edge down, and do not water unless in a warm place and the soil becomes very dry. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season and cover a large veranda. Pkt., 5c.

Mixed Cypress.—(*Spooreea*.)

Delicate climbers and abundant bloomers for windows, baskets, vases and trellises, or for open grounds in summer. Should be in every collection. Pkt., 5c.

Nest-Egg Gourd.—(*Cucurbita*.)

A very pretty vine, bearing fruit closely resembling a white egg, and is sometimes used as a nest egg. Pkt., 5c.

Jewel Gourd, or Luffa.

Many ladies prefer a dish-cloth made of this gourd to anything else, as it is always sweet and clean as long as any part of it is left. Pkt., 5c.

Gourd, Mixed.—(*Cucurbita*.)

Fine for screens, trellises or shading, being a rapid grower. Has curiously shaped fruit. Pkt., 5c.



Mock Orange.—(*Phyladelphus*.)

This is one of the old standard vines, desirable for trellis or shading, and produces a gourd resembling an orange. Pkt., 5c.

Moon Flower.—(*Ipomea Mexicana Grandiflora*.)

Very pretty, rapid-growing vine, with handsome bright colored trumpet-shaped flowers. Excellent for covering walls, arbors or lattice work. Blooms at night. Pkt., 5c.

Passion Flower.

(*Passiflora*.)

(*Passiflora*.)—A most interesting and well-known order of climbers, bearing singularly beautiful flowers. Pkt., 5c.

Coccinea.

Brilliant scarlet blossoms in the form of a double coronet or crown. Magnificent greenhouse climber. Pkt., 5c.



Smilax.

Charming tender perennial climber for greenhouse or window gardens; it forms "strings" six feet long which are extensively used for decorating, and is grown in immense quantities by American florists; the foliage and stems are of pretty light green; very graceful; delicate; remains fresh after being cut for several days. Pkt., 5c.

Thunbergia.—(Black-Eyed Susan.)

Mixed.—Free-flowering climbers of rapid growth. May be trained on a slender trellis or allowed to run freely over the ground. Flowers are very bright in coloring, coming in pure white, yellow, and deep orange, each distinctly marked with a deep black eye in the center. They are very bright and showy. Seeds should be sown in open ground when trees are well out in leaf. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 30c.

New Climbing Nasturtium.

"Hybrids of Madam Gunther."—An entirely new strain of French origin, most remarkable for their wide range of exquisite colors, showing pink, purple, rose, salmon, light yellow, dark maroon, deep orange, etc., etc. Also striped and blotched, mottled and variegated in the most fantastic manner. They are strong growers, climbing 5 to 7 feet, with rich dark foliage. Fine for porches, vases, or trailing on the ground. Half-hardy annual. Pkt., 5c.; oz., 20c.

Scarlet Runners.—(*Lathyrus Odoratus*.)

This bean produces a rapid-growing vine and makes clusters of showy bloom. Pkt., 5c.

Imperial Japanese Morning Glories.

These are the greatest improvement that it is possible to imagine in the common Morning Glory. Not only are the flowers of greatly increased size and most distinct colorings, but the foliage is also wonderfully varied and attractive. See illustration of one type. The large leaves come in many distinct forms; in some cases the leaves are heavily marbled with white or golden yellow, while other plants have leaves of different types of a clear golden yellow. Our choice mixed strain embraces nearly thirty distinct shades and colorings, flowers ranging from deep rich purple to pure silvery white. In many the flowers are beautifully bordered in contrasting shades, while in others the coloring is diversified by rich tigereed markings and spots of glowing color in the widely open throat as well as on the flaring corolla. Especially distinct are the shades of cinnamon-brown and faint creamy yellow. Pkt., 5c.; 1/4 lb., 30c.; 1 lb., \$1.00.

Common Morning Glories.

Convolvulus Majo.—The best known and most popular annual climber we possess, growing 30 to 50 feet. A splendid mixture of choicest kinds. Many bright colors.

| | | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Lb.....75c. | 1/4 Lb.....25c. | Oz.....10c.....5c. |
| White... 5c. | Rose.....5c. | Blood Red.....5c. |

For Dwarf or Bedding Morning Glories. See *Convolvulus Minor*.

Bulbs and Roots For Spring Planting.

Cannas.



Tuberous-Rooted Begonias.

The Tuberous-Rooted Begonia is a very desirable plant, either for window, conservatory or outdoor planting, and has of recent years become a strong rival to the Geranium and Verbena as a basking plant.

The bulbs should be started early in the spring, in very light or sandy soil. Give but little moisture until they have started into growth. Large mixed 10c. each, 4 for 25c.; double mixed, each 15c.; 4 for 50c.

Double Dahlias.

Field-Grown Roots of Choicest Double Dahlias.

The Double-Flowered Dahlia is one of the most popular fall flowers, and from strong field-grown roots fine flowers may be had the first season much earlier than from the plants grown from seed. Planted in rich, light, warm soil they start quickly into growth and make fine strong plants.

Best Mixed Double Dahlias.—These are finest field-grown and well-ripened roots in mixture without names, but all extra choice double flowers of many distinct colors and shadings. We offer these best mixed or separate colors Double Dahlia Roots at 10c. each; 3 for 25c.

Best Double Show Dahlias.—In separate colors. Each, 10c.

New Giant Orchid Flowered Cannas.

Austria.—Pure canary yellow, fine large flowers, reddish-brown dots in center of inside petals. Roots, 3c.; doz., 30c.

Burbank.—Flowers 6 to 7 inches across, mostly semi-double. Beautiful rich canary yellow, throat finely spotted crimson, strong and handsome, 5 to 6 feet. Each, 3c.; doz., 30c.

Italia.—Immense flowers of true orchid form, center brilliantly red, petals widely bordered with a deep yellow, very handsome and showy, 4 to 5 feet. Each, 3c.; doz., 30c.

Allemania.—Enormous flowers, outer petals scarlet with broad yellow border, inside of bloom scarlet and dark red, foliage dark green, 4 to 6 feet. Each, 3c.; doz., 30c.

Madame Crozy.—Old reliable, all-round general purpose Canna, very large scarlet-red flowers bordered with gold, spike large, of fine form, great bloomer, 4 feet. Each, 3c.; doz., 30c.

Queen Charlotte.—Rich crimson-scarlet, with wide gold border on every petal, a profuse bloomer, broad green leaves, 3½ feet. Each, 3c.; doz., 30c.

Florence Vaughan.—The finest yellow-spotted variety yet sent out, the foliage is massive and of a rich green color. Each, 5c.; doz., 50c.

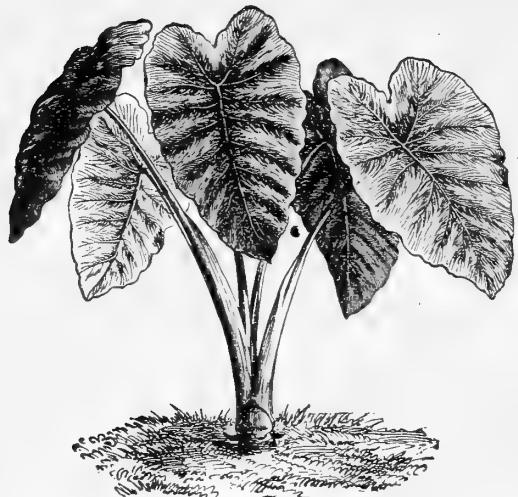
President McKinley.—Grows 3 feet. Brilliant crimson, with bright scarlet shaded. Grows low and compact. Large trusses of beautiful formed flowers. Foliage deep green, marked chocolate margin. Each, 5c.

Robusta.—Well-known and one of the most effective of all dark-leaved varieties, although not a large flowering sort, it is valued on account of its luxuriant foliage, making it desirable in sub-tropical gardening, where rich foliage effects are wanted. It is a strong, vigorous grower; its immense dark bronze leaves are 12 to 18 inches wide and 30 to 36 inches long. We have a fine lot of roots of this "old variety." Each, 5c.; doz., 40c.



Double Dahlias.

Elephant Ears.



Caladium Esculentum (Elephant Ears).—One of the finest tropical plants which can be grown in the open air in the North. It can be made to produce 30 to 10 leaves 3 to 4 feet long, and nearly as wide on stalks 4 to 6 feet high. It is of easy culture, the chief requisites being an unlimited supply of fertilizer and water. You cannot make the soil too rich or keep it too wet for this plant. Very effective for the flower border and for planting out upon the lawn. Each, 10c.; doz., \$1.00. If sent by mail, add 7c. for each bulb.

Gladiolus.



These fine summer and fall flowering bulbs will produce blooms which embrace every shade of color, and are marvels of beauty. Great improvements have been made in this flower during the past few years. They are of earliest culture and produce their brilliant spikes the first year. As soon in the spring as the ground is sufficiently warm and dry, make plantings at intervals of two weeks during the spring months, whereby a succession of bloom will be had. In the fall the bulbs can be taken up and stored over winter in a dry place. Good mixture of first-class bulbs, 15c. doz.; \$1.00 per 100.

Triumph Gladiolus.—A distinct race of this matchless class of plants, originated in France, which for variety and exquisite beauty has never been equalled. The flowers are of a gigantic size and of a beautiful creamy-white, slightly striped with lilac, small carmine blotch, shaded gold-yellow. The flowers are born in great profusion all around the spike, forming a perfect bouquet. Doz., 40c.

Our Fancy Mixture.—A special strain of Gladioli, saved from the most beautiful French hybrid varieties. Each, 3c.; doz., 25c.

Fine Mixed Gladioli.—This mixture is composed of a splendid assortment of the finest varieties grown in a well-balanced mixture. We should recommend those wishing an ample supply for bouquets to plant a number of bulbs at intervals two weeks or more apart during the spring months. First size bulbs, sure to flower, in extra fine mixture. Per doz., 15c.; per 100, \$1.00.

Groff's New (Hybrids).—The mixture we offer is made up from the original and latest introductions of Mr. Groff, and comprises the widest range of color possible, including shades of lilac, lavender and clematis, which hitherto have been practically unknown in Gladioli. The pink, red, scarlet, crimson and cerise shades are of the highest quality. The white, light and yellow shades are of the purest colors obtainable, relieved in many varieties by stains and blotches of most intense and decided contrast. The flowers are of the largest size in their respective types and of good substance. The spikes are of correct form, with plants of exceptional vigor and vitality. When the spikes are cut the unopened flower-buds open freely after the spikes are placed in vases containing a little water. Price, 30c. per doz.

Oxalis (Dieppi).—Handsome clover-like foliage; white flowers; 12 for 10c.; 25 for 15c.; 50 for 25c.; 100 for 40c.

Oxalis (Lasandria).—Beautifully cut foliage; rosypink flowers; grows taller than Dieppi. 12 for 10c.; 25 for 15c.; 50 for 25c.; 100 for 40c.

Gloxinias.

This beautiful tropical flower is easily grown for flowering in pots during the summer. Plants from bulbs will come into bloom more quickly than from seed.

Gloxinia (Crassifolia grandiflora erecta).—Grand large flowers, stiffly erect on long stems. Mixed colors, 12c. each; 3 for 30c.; 6 for 50c.

Gloxinia (Tigered and Spotted, Mixed).—Flowers beautifully tigered or spotted in contrasting shades. 12c. each; 3 for 30c.; 6 for 50c.

New Excelsior Pearl Juberose.



One of the most fragrant and most popular of the summer flowering bulbs, may be started early in hot-beds or pots, or planted in open ground after the first day of May. Each, 2c.; doz., 20c.; per 100, \$1.00.

Madeira Vine.

Tuberous-rooted climber, with glossy green leaves and delightfully fragrant white blossoms. Sometimes called Mignonette Vine. It is of rapid growth, and from a few tubers vines will be produced sufficient to cover one side of a cottage in a single season. The tubers are tender, and must be protected from the frost during winter. Each, 5c.; doz., 50c.

Insect Destroyers.

Liquid Insecticides Cannot be Sent by Mail.

Ant Exterminator.—A non-poisonous powder which will kill or drive away ants from lawns, etc. Per box, 50c.; by mail, 60c.

Lemon Oil.—A most popular and best all-round insecticide for green house and house plants, especially for mealy bugs, scale, red spider, black and green aphis, thrip, lice, worms and slugs. Full directions with each bottle. Small bottle, 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, 40c.; pint, 75c.; quart, \$1.25.

Bordeaux Mixture.—Prevents black rot, mildew and rust. Destroys all fungous growth on vegetation. Qt., 25c.

Grape Dust.—Excellent for the prevention and destruction of mildew on plants. Lb., 10c.; 5 lbs., 35c.; if by mail, add 10c. per lb.

Solution of Copper.—For use on trees, vines or vegetables affected with rot, blight or scab. Good for the black spot on the rose and the mignonette disease. Qt., 50c.

For Aphis or Green Fly, Rose Bugs, Currant Worms, Slugs, Caterpillars, Etc.

Powdered White Hellebore.—Less poisonous than Paris Green and safer to use when fruit or vegetables are nearly ripe. Lb., 20c.; by mail, 30c.

Paris Green.—Lb., 25c.

Slug Shot, Hammond's.—Guaranteed to destroy potato bugs, and those on tomato and egg plants, currant worms, cabbage lice, and worms, fleas, beetles and striped bugs on melons, turnips, beets, onions, etc.; canker worms and caterpillars on fruit and ornamental trees. Price, 5 and 10 lb. pkgs., 25c. and 45c.

Tobacco Dust.—One of the best remedies for green and black aphis, fleas, beetles, etc., also for insects in the ground. Lb., 5c.

Fir Tree Oil Soap.—For thrip, red spider, black and green flies, mealy bugs, worms and slugs. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tin, 25c.

Whale Oil Soap.—Makes an excellent wash for trees and plants where insects and eggs affects the bark. Lb., 15c., 2 lbs., 25c.; 5 lbs., 50c.; by mail add 10c. per lb.

Nikoteen.—Highly concentrated. Is the most powerful insecticide; the best thing to destroy insects on roses. Pint, \$1.50.

Kerosene Emulsion.—For plant lice of any kind, cabbage worms, scale insects on trees. Two-quart can, 35c.

Dry Bordeaux Mixture and Paris Green Compound.

This Compound has proved very successful, while cheaper than Paris Green, it kills the bugs equally well, insures a vigorous growth, and prevents blight. Defends plants against flea beetles. 1 lb. box, 15c.

Spanish Pink.—A very valuable insecticide of recent introduction, contains no poison, destroys cabbage and web worms, rose slugs, caterpillars and other garden insects. 1 lb. tin cans each, 25c.

Insect Exterminators.



Syringes,
Solid Brass.—No.
A, barrel 12 inches

long, 1 spray and 1 stream jet, \$2.00.

No. 3, barrel $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, 1 coarse and 1 fine, and 1 stream jet, \$3.50.

Plant Sprinklers.



For sprinkling cut flowers, seedlings, plants, clothes, etc., medium size, 60c.

Large size, 85c. and \$1.00; by mail, 10c. extra.

The Perfect Knapsack Spray Pump.

The tank is constructed entirely of copper, and holds five gallons; is fitted with lid and strainer, which can be removed. This pump has lever, large air chamber, ball valves, solid plunger and agitator. It is so arranged that no

water can drip on the operator. The pump is fitted with five feet of half-inch hose, pipe extension and Bordeaux spray nozzle, which can be graduated from a fine mist to a solid stream, or shut off entirely. Any other nozzle furnished with these pumps when ordered. Price, \$8.50.

IMPROVED LIQUID ATOMIZER.

PRICE, 75c.



For spraying Paris Green and other insecticides on potato plants, shrubs, small trees, house plants, live stock and poultry. A great labor-saver on every farm, and in every garden, barn, greenhouse, orchard and hennery. It will apply the finest possible spray on any object desired, and exterminate any kind of insect life. Will not corrode. Easily filled, easily emptied. One can full will poison bugs on 600 to 800 hills of potatoes.

The reservoir of this Sprayer is glass, handsomely mounted and painted, can be easily detached; it is constructed so as to give the glass reservoir a churning position, and will prevent any settlement, as occurs in other Sprayers. Price, 75c. each.

Brass Spray Pump.

With Return Steam Agitator. With Brass Working Parts and Malleable Iron Foot Rest.

The Agitator being in the lower valve, stirs the spraying liquid thoroughly, and in addition the strainer is kept free from sediment. It is furnished with Acme nozzle, and will throw a fine spray or a solid stream.

'Prize' Bucket Spray Pump.—Price, \$2.50.

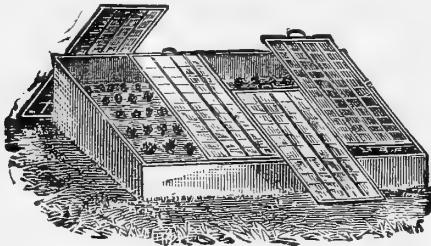
Improved Little Giant Duster.



This Blower is the highest development of all Powder Guns and Dusters now in use. As shown in the illustration, covers two rows perfectly and can be adjusted to any desired width, each machine is furnished with two tubes, five nozzles and strap, and weighs 6 pounds. Price, each, \$5.00.

HORTICULTURAL SUPPLIES.

UNGLAZED HOT BED SASH AND GLASS.



Unglazed Hot Bed Sash, each..... 80c
Hot Bed Glass 8x10 and 10x12 per box... 2.45

HAND WEEDERS.



HAZELTINE'S,
LANG'S, 20c.

EXCELSIOR, 10c.
20c.



SCUFFLE OR PUSH HOES.

8 inch blade, 50c.

TURF EDGES.

All Steel..... 40c

PLANT BED CLOTH.

A cheap substitute for glass and will keep out many degrees of frost.

Medium grade, per yard..... 8c
Original package of 60 yards, per yard..... 7c

VAN REYPER'S GLAZING POINTS.

This will positively keep the glass from sliding and are interchangeable, rights or left. The use of a special pincers is recommended.

Price, per box, of 1000..... 60c

PINCERS.

Price, per pair..... 50c
By mail..... 60c

HOT-BED MATS.

Rattan.—These are very durable; size 72x74 inch, covering 2 frames. Price, each..... 1.65

Burlap.—Made of strong burlap interlined with wool.

Size, 40x76 inch, each.... 80c
" 76x76 " 1.15

MASTICA.

For glazing greenhouses, sashes, etc., new and old. It is elastic, adhesive and easily applied. It is not effected by dampness heat or cold.

Price, $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon..... 70c
1 " 1.25

MASTICA—Glazing Machine.

Price..... 1.25

PUTTY BULBS. Large Size.

Price, each..... 90c

CORRUGATED GALVANIZED IRON WATERING PODS.

4 qts..... 35c 10 qts.... 50c
6 qts.... 40c 12 qts.... 55c
8 qts.... 45c 16 qts.... 65c

DIBBLES.

Decidedly the best tool for transferring plants.

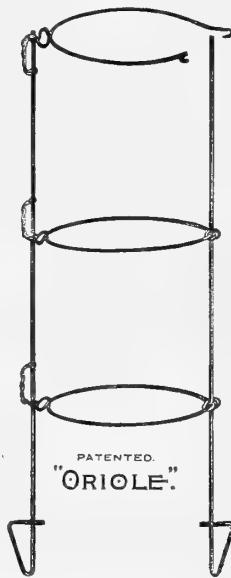
All steel D handle, 50c.

All steel bent handle, 35c.



ORIOLE ROSE OR CARNATION SUPPORTS.

Great Labor Saving Device.

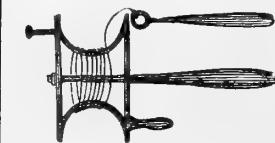


PATENTED.
"ORIOLE."

This will fill a long felt want with every florist, and its merits and many advantages above other makes now on the market and in use, will be acknowledged by every one who may try it. The construction is of hard steel wire and consists of two uprights and three rings which can be adjusted to any desired height. The rings are equipped with very ingenious loops which when closed is grasping the upright tightly and renders the support very rigid.

Price, per 100..... 2.50
1000..... 24.50

GARDEN LINE AND REEL.



Price, each..... 75c
Extra Heavy Braided Garden Line. Price, per 100 feet.... 35c

TROWELS.



Garden Trowels, 5c, 10c, 25c and 40c.

Transplanting Trowels, 8 inches long, all steel, 25c.

HOES.

Solid Stocket, all steel. Size, 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price..... 40c

Solid Shank all steel. Size 6, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, 7, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Price..... 35c

Malleable Iron Socket, steel blade. Price..... 25c

HOES.—Acme.
For weeding and cultivating, double prong, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. blade, 60c.

Acme W. & C. single prong, 55c.

Onion or weeding one prong, polished steel..... 25c

Onion or weeding, two prong, polished steel..... 25c

COMBINED DRAW HOE AND RAKE.

Four Teeth Malleable Iron Rake and Cast Steel Blade .. 25c

Six Teeth Solid Steel Hoe and Rake..... 50c



WARREN HOES.

Heart-Shaped.
The Finest Weeding and Garden Hoe made, very suitable to cultivate strawberries. Small size.... 40c
Medium " 45c
Large " 50c

WIRE POTATO SCOOPS.

Wire Potato Scoops, each..... \$1.25

"D" handle solid steel Scoops, No. 4, 55c., No. 5, 65c., No. 6, 75c.

Long handle steel Scoops, No. 4, 5c., No. 5, 65c., No. 6, 75c.

FORKS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PRONG HOES OR POTATO HOOKS.

4 broad tine solid steel, 50c
5 round tine solid steel, 45c
5 flat tine solid steel, 40c
2 prong extra heavy nursery hoe..... 50c

SHOVELS:
Solid steel strap, "D" handle, round point, No. 2 50c

Solid steel strap, square point, No. 2, 60c., No. 4, 65c., No. 6, 75c.

Solid steel socket, "D" handle, square point, No. 2, 40c., No. 4, 50c., No. 6, 60c.

Solid steel riveted, No. 2, long handle, round point.... 40c

Solid steel socket, long handle, No. 2, round point, 50c.

Solid steel, full strap, extra quality..... 75c.

Solid steel, full strap... 50c

SCYTHES.

Best American Grass.... 60c
Bush or Brier Scythes ... 60c
English T. Waldron, 36, 38 and 40-inch \$1.20
German hand-forged ... 60c

SNATH OR SCYTHE HANDLES.

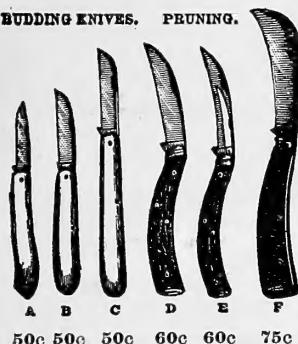
One ring, plain 50c
Two ring, plain 60c
Patent fastener..... 60c

GRASS AND BRUSH HOOKS.

American..... 25c
Draw Cut..... 40c
German..... 50c
Best English..... 50c

BRUSH HOOKS for shrubbery and underbrush, tempered steel 75c

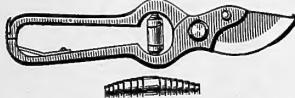
HORTICULTURAL SUPPLIES.

BUDDING KNIVES, PRUNING.


50c 50c 50c 60c 60c 75c

PRUNING SAWS.


16-inch..... 60c
18-inch..... 70c
20-inch..... 80c

HAND PRUNING SHEAR


Malleable Handle Steel Plate, 30c and 40c.
Solid Steel, 8-inch. 50c
Solid Steel, see illustration 75c
Imported French Steel. 1.25

WATERS IMPROVED TREE PRUNER.

8 feet..... 75c
10 " 85c
12 " 1.00

Extra Knives,
20c each.

LITTLE GIANT PRUNING HOOKS

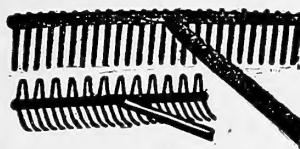
Without Pole.
Extra heavy
1.00 each.

BUCKEYE PRUNERS.

No. 1. 18-inch..... 60c
" 2. 24-inch..... 75c
" 3. 36-inch, extra heavy 1.00

HEDGE SHEARS.

8-inch 1.25
9-inch 1.40
10-inch..... 1.60
12-inch..... 2.00
With Notch
25c Extra.

LAWN RAKES.


Rake, very strong

Lawn Oween, 24 steel wire teeth, reversible head, each 45c

The Olson.—The teeth are so constructed that when driven into the head they will never shrink from place and cannot fall out. 45c
Steel Bow Wood Lawn 25c

STEEL GARDEN RAKES.

Bow Shank Curved Teeth, gold bronze finish, 12 teeth, 35c., 14 teeth, 40c., 16 teeth, 50c.

Goose Neck Shank, bronze finish, 10 teeth, 30c., 12 teeth, 35c., 14 teeth, 40c., 16 teeth, 45c.

Weldless Steel Rake, 12 teeth, 30c., 14 teeth, 40c.

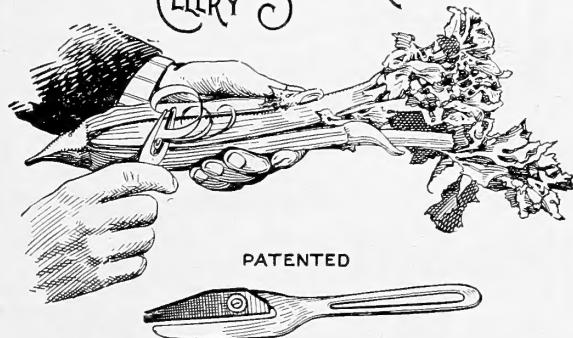
Malleable Iron Bow Shank, 10 teeth, 20c., 12 teeth, 25c.

Wood Hay Rakes, split bow 20c

Wood Hay Rakes, wire bow 18c

CELERY SHAVER.

PERFECTION RAPID CELERY SHAVER



PATENTED

This is without question the simplest and most efficient tool ever offered the public, it is to the celery what the plane is to a rough piece of wood. A child or an inexperienced person can use it and accomplish more work than two or three practical men using pen-knives. It relieves stalks of the rust, scabs and bruises, not only on top, but also between the ribs, thus leaving the celery in the best possible showy appearance for market and table. Price each, 25c. Post paid, 30c.

PLUMLEY FRUIT PICKER.


bruise the fruit. No country place is complete without one or more of them. The boy in the illustration stops the fruit going into the basket to prevent bruising. Price, each 1.00

The Plumley is guaranteed to pick ten barrels of fruit to one by hand. It will pick apples, peaches, pears, plums and oranges. It consists of a handle 10 feet long and a conveyor 12 feet long, suitable to pick any ordinary tree, but can be lengthened by splicing handle and conveyor to pick any fruit tree that grows. It is light and easily handled, weighing only two pounds complete and will last a lifetime. A lady or child can handle it. It requires no climbing, no ladders, no danger of broken limbs, and is warranted not to

OUT-O-SIGHT MOLE TRAP.

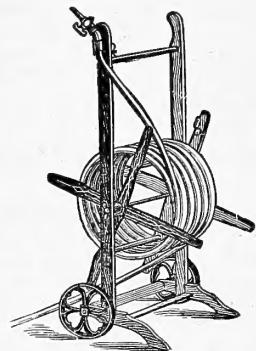
This while possessing all the good qualities of other traps, is especially adapted for setting under glass. Price... 1.00

Hale's New Mole Trap. Price.... 1.00

Enterprise Mole Trap. Price.... 1.75

RUBBER HOSE.

Three-fourth Seamless.



Superior Four-Ply Extra Heavy, in lengths of 25 and 50 feet, per foot..... 13c

Marvel Flat Steel, Double Wrapped, per foot..... 15c

Builder Brand, Four-Ply Extra Heavy, per foot..... 10c

Builders Three-Ply, per foot, 8c

Composition $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Rubber, will give good service under light pressure of water, per foot..... 5c

GEM NOZZLE.

Throwing all variations, from fine spray to streams for $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch Hose. Each 40c

STANDARD HOSE NOZZLE.

Prices, 20c., 25c. and 30c.

HOSE REEL.

Made of Hardwood and well finished.

Each... . 1.00

GARDEN BARROWS.


This barrow is light, strong and durable. It is painted and varnished. No. 2 has 16-inch wheel, inside measure 16x20x21 inches 2.75

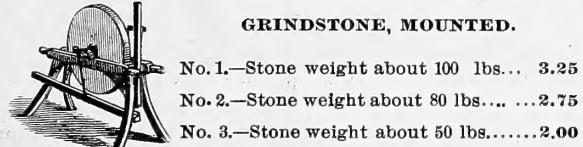
No 3 has 18-inch wheel, inside measure 17x21x22 inches.. 3.50

No. 4 has 20-inch wheel, inside measure 18x22x27 inches.. 4.00

Wood Tray Canal Barrow, wood wheel, well braced and bolted, each..... 1.75

Pan-American Extra Heavy Steel Tray, steel wheel and wood frame, each... 3.50

Star Steel Tray, steel wheel and wood frame each... 2.75

GRINDSTONE, MOUNTED.


No. 1.—Stone weight about 100 lbs... 3.25

No. 2.—Stone weight about 80 lbs.... 2.75

No. 3.—Stone weight about 50 lbs..... 2.00

Farming Implements and Supplies.

Evan's Garden Harrow.



This Harrow is equipped with two runners to save lifting and boosting, designed for one horse, convenient to handle and get around garden plots, etc. Beams of oak, teeth of steel. Price, 24 teeth..... 5.00
Price, 30 teeth..... 5.50

ALL-STEEL HARROW.



A spike-tooth Harrow with lever up. A smoothing harrow with lever down. Made entirely of steel. The teeth can be instantly set at any angle from forward pitch to straight up or slanting backward.

1-horse, 1 section, 5 ft. cut 5.00
2- " " 2 sections, 8 ft. cut 9.00
2- " " 10 ft. cut 12.00

H. & D. SPRING TOOTH WALKING OR RIDING LEVER HARROW ON WHEELS.

Price, 15 tooth Harrow, 17.00
" 17 " " 18.00
" 19 " " 19.00
" 21 " " 21.00

If seat is wanted, price, 1.25 extra.

CAHOON'S BROADCAST SEEDER.



Sows all kinds of clover, grass and grain seeds; 4 to 8 acres and hoes heavy seed, it will throw 40 feet. Price..... 3.50

THE CYCLONE BROADCAST SEEDER.

This Seeder is accurate, strong and light. The best medium-priced machine of its kind on the market. Price..... 2.00

THE LITTLE GIANT SEEDER.

The cheapest accurate Seeder made, will not get out of order, nor be affected by dampness of the weather. Distributes all kinds of seed. Price..... 1.50

THOMPSON'S CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDER.



This machine is simple without gearing. The seed is accurately sown by the index plate, and sows 12 or 14 ft. wide, and any amount desired.

No. 1. Complete, Clover and Grass Seeder..... 6.00

No. 2. Complete Seeder, with Double Hopper for Red Top, Orchard, Blue and Lawn Grass. 8.00

UNFINISHED HANDLES.

No. 1. Price, per pair..... 25c
No. 2. " " 30c

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW.



Plows.

| | |
|-------------------------------|------|
| A1. Light, one-horse, | 4.50 |
| B. Medium, one-horse, | 6.00 |
| 10. Full, one-horse, | 7.00 |
| 13. Heavy, one-horse, | 8.00 |
| 19. Light, two-horse, | 8.50 |
| 20. Medium, two-horse..... | 9.00 |
| 40. Two or three-horse | 9.50 |
| E. Full, two-horse | 9.50 |
| Wheels, complete, each | 1.00 |
| Jointers complete, each | 2.00 |

EXTRAS.

| Point. | Landsides. | Mouldboards. | Standards. | Beams. | Handles, complete, per set. |
|---------|------------|--------------|------------|--------|-----------------------------|
| A. 18c | 40c | 1.25 | 1.25 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| B. 20c | 60c | 1.75 | 1.50 | 1.00 | .... |
| 10. 25c | 60c | 2.00 | 2.00 | 1.00 | 1.25 |
| 13. 25c | 65c | 2.25 | 2.25 | 1.25 | 1.25 |
| 19. 30c | 75c | 2.50 | 2.25 | 1.25 | 1.50 |
| 20. 30c | 75c | 2.75 | 2.25 | 1.25 | 1.75 |
| E. 30c | 75c | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.75 |
| 40. 30c | 75c | 3.00 | 2.50 | 1.25 | 1.75 |

Single handles, each 50c

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOWS.

Steel, iron and wood beams including a full line of extras.

ROLAND CHILLED PLOWS.

Including a full line of extras.

BOSS CHILLED PLOW.

One-horse 6.50

EXTRAS.

For Gale, South Bend, Bissle, and Baltimore Plows.

SHOVEL PLOWS.

| | |
|----------------------------|------|
| Steel beam, single shovel, | 2.25 |
| Steel beam, double shovel, | 2.25 |
| Steel beam, triple shovel, | 2.50 |

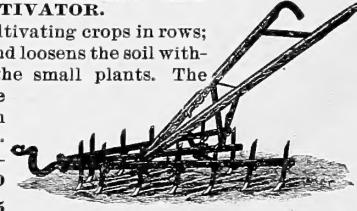
I. A. CULTIVATORS.

| | |
|--|------|
| Baltimore Cultivator, plain..... | 2.75 |
| I. A., extra heavy Cultivator, plain..... | 3.25 |
| I. A. Cultivator, with lever..... | 4.00 |
| I. A. Cultivator, with D wheel..... | 4.50 |
| I. A. Cultivator, with D wheel and horse and hoe attachment, | 5.75 |



I. A. COMBINED HARROW AND CULTIVATOR.

| | |
|---|--------|
| A splendid tool for cultivating crops in rows; thoroughly pulverizes and loosens the soil without throwing dirt on the small plants. The teeth are reversible and can be changed in four different positions. Price as shown in illustration..... | \$3.00 |
| Price with lever..... | \$3.75 |



PLANET JR.

No. 1. DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

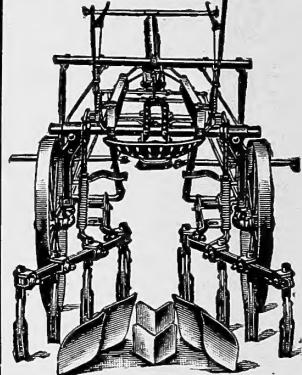


This perfected wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops. Its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. The 11-inch wheels can be set at four different distances apart; the frame can be set at three different heights. Cultivates all vegetables astride or between the rows. Attachments for every purpose. Price . 9.00

PLANET, JR., NO. 3, HILL AND DRILL SEEDER.

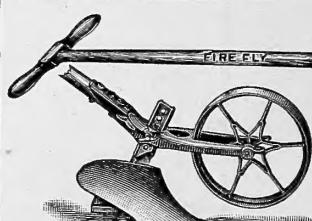
This seeder is the latest and most perfect development of the hand seed drill. It sows evenly in drills and also drops in hills, at 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart. It is quickly set to sow different kinds of seed in the exact thickness desired. The accurate hill-dropping drill, which gives a regular stand of plants with the least seed saves its cost over and over in seed alone. We guarantee this drill to give satisfaction in every respect. Price 10.50

PLANET, JR., PIVOT WHEEL RIDING CULTIVATOR PLOW, FURROWER AND RIDGER.



This machine has jumped quickly into public favor, because of its superiority to other Riding Cultivators. The wheels close to 32 inches and open to 40, and the tools cultivate all rows from 28 inches to 4 feet apart at one passage. It is comfortable to ride upon, light in weight, light in draft, simple in construction. Price..... 35.00

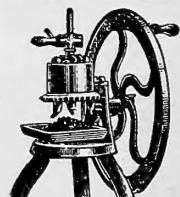
FIRE-FLY GARDEN PLOW.



Invaluable for use in small gardens. Mold board of tempered and polished steel. The depth is easily and quickly changed. Very useful to plow up chicken yards. Price...2.00

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

Mann's Bone Cutters.



Will cut either green or dry bones, fine or coarse.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| No. 1, with crank..... | 5.00 |
| No. 1, with balance wheel. 7.00 | |
| No. 3, with crank | 10.00 |
| No. 3, with balance wheel.12.00 | |

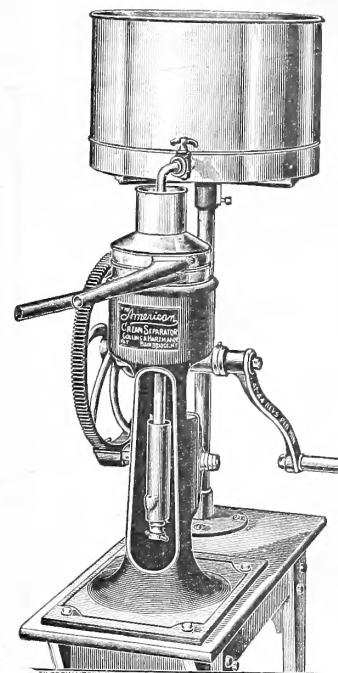
THE KANAWHA PUMPS.

Price List of Porcelain-Lined Pumps. Completely Fitted. Ready to Set in Well.

Closed Brackets and Heavy Handles will be furnished on the House Well, Stock Well and Deep Well Extension Pumps for \$1.50 additional.



| Depth of Well Measured from Platform to Bottom. | No. 2, 6x6 Porcelain Lined 3½ Inch Bucket. | No. 5, 7x7 Porcelain Lined 4-Inch Bucket. | No. 7, 8x8 Porcelain Lined 4-Inch Bucket. | Depth of Well Measured from Platform to Bottom. | No. 4, 7x7 Porcelain Lined with Open Bracket, 4x4 Suction Pipe, 3-Inch Bucket. |
|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| 8 feet | \$5 75 | \$7 00 | \$9 00 | 34 feet | \$12 00 |
| 10 " | 5 85 | 7 20 | 9 25 | 36 " | 13 75 |
| 11 " | 6 05 | 7 35 | 9 50 | 38 " | 13 75 |
| 12 " | 6 15 | 7 54 | 9 75 | 40 " | 14 25 |
| 13 " | 6 25 | 7 70 | 10 00 | 42 " | 15 00 |
| 14 " | 6 40 | 7 85 | 10 25 | 44 " | 15 75 |
| 15 " | 6 60 | 8 00 | 10 50 | 46 " | 16 50 |
| 16 " | 6 85 | 8 20 | 10 75 | 48 " | 17 25 |
| 17 " | 6 96 | 8 35 | 11 00 | 50 " | 18 00 |
| 18 " | 7 15 | 8 65 | 11 25 | 52 " | 18 75 |
| 19 " | 7 35 | 8 95 | 11 50 | 54 " | 19 50 |
| 20 " | 7 48 | 9 25 | 11 75 | 56 " | 20 20 |
| 21 " | 7 60 | 9 40 | 12 00 | 58 " | 21 00 |
| 22 " | 7 70 | 9 65 | 12 25 | 60 " | 21 75 |
| 23 " | 8 10 | 10 00 | 12 50 | 62 " | 22 00 |
| 24 " | 8 21 | 10 30 | 12 75 | 64 " | 22 75 |
| 25 " | 8 60 | 10 50 | 13 00 | 66 " | 23 50 |
| 26 " | 8 72 | 10 75 | 13 50 | 68 " | 24 25 |
| 27 " | 8 80 | 11 00 | .... | 70 " | 25 00 |
| 28 " | 8 95 | 11 25 | .... | 72 " | 25 75 |
| 29 " | 9 30 | 11 60 | .... | 74 " | 26 50 |
| 30 " | 9 65 | 12 00 | .... | 76 " | 27 25 |
| 31 " | 11 00 | 12 50 | .... | 68 " | 28 00 |
| 32 " | 11 25 | 12 80 | .... |  |  |



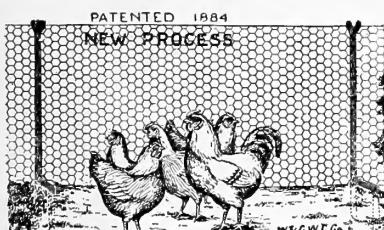
Crushed Oyster Shells

This is a most important article for the poultry yard through the winter and should be liberally supplied to the fowls. 5 lbs., 10c.; 25 lbs., 35c.; 100 lbs., 60c.

Cracked Bone.

This article is manufactured from fresh, clean bones and is perfectly pure and sweet. 10 lbs., 30 cts.; 35 lbs., \$1.00; 100 lbs.; \$2.50.

Poultry Netting.



HARD STEEL WIRE

No. 20 wire, 2-inch mesh.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| 12 inch, 50 square feet | \$.75 |
| 24 " 300 " | 1.50 |
| 36 " 450 " | 2.25 |
| 48 " 600 " | 3.00 |
| 60 " 750 " | 3.75 |
| 72 " 900 " | 4.50 |

Poultry Wire Staples, 7c. lb.

Spain's Patent Churn.

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| No. 1. Churns 9 quarts | \$5.00 |
| " 2 " 15 " | 5.75 |
| " 3 " 20 " | 6.50 |
| " 4 " 24 " | 7.25 |
| " 5 " 32 " | 8.00 |
| " 6 " 44 " | 9.50 |

American Cream Separator.

| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|
| No. 0. Capacity 200 per hour | ..... | ..... | \$50.00 |
| " 1. " 325 " | ..... | ..... | 75.00 |
| " 2. " 500 " | ..... | ..... | 100.00 |

SPECIAL CATALOGUE WILL BE SENT FREE.

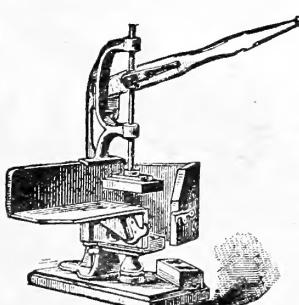


Cylinder Churns.

| | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| No. Capacity | Will Churn |
| 1. 3 gal., 1½ gal. | \$1.75 |
| 2. 4 " | 2 " .. 2.00 |
| 3. 7 " | 3½ " .. 2.50 |
| 4. 10½ " | 6 " .. 3.00 |

Butter Workers.

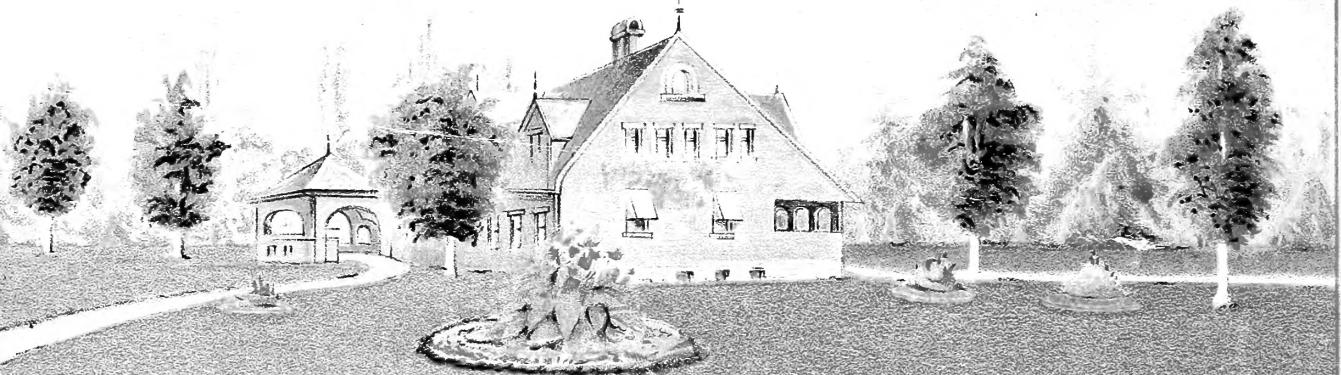
| | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| Size 23x36, Capacity 50 lbs. | ..... | ..... | \$7.50 |
| " 20x36, " 30 " | ..... | ..... | 6.00 |
| " 17x27, " 20 " | ..... | ..... | 5.25 |
| " 14x23, " 10 " | ..... | ..... | 4.50 |



Self-Gauging

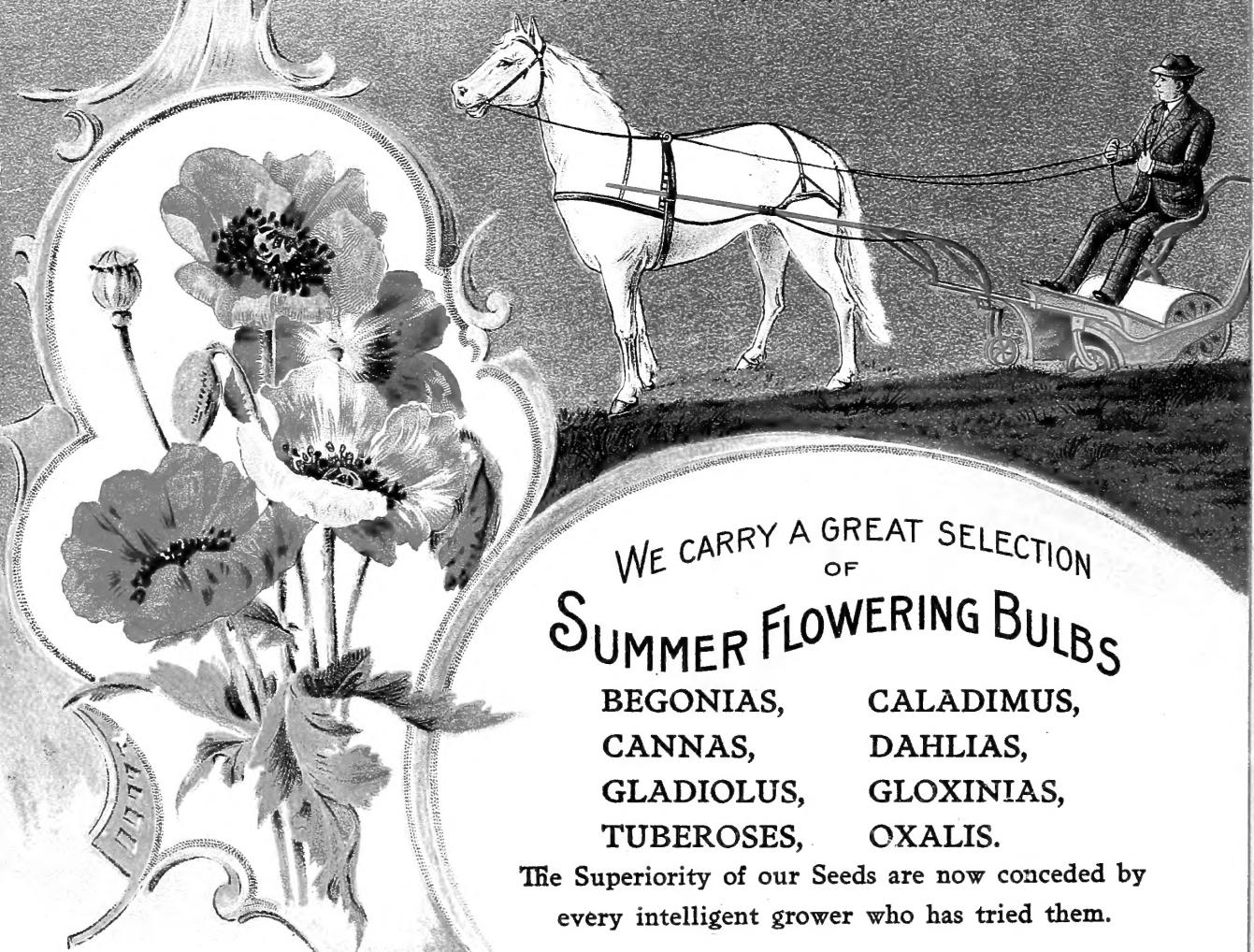
Butter Printer.

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|---------|
| For half-pound Printer | ..... | ..... | \$10.00 |
| For pound Printer | ..... | ..... | 10.00 |
| For both pound and half-pound Printer combined | ..... | ..... | 13.50 |



OUR FAMOUS EVERGREEN LAWN GRASS.

Is well-known for its beautiful dark green color, rapid growth and great endurance in dry and hot weather. Having made a specialty of Lawn Grass for many years, we are prepared to offer a superior article for Lawns, Terraces, Cricket Grounds, Tennis, etc., etc.



WE CARRY A GREAT SELECTION OF *SUMMER FLOWERING BULBS*

BEGONIAS, CALADIMUS,
CANNAS, DAHLIAS,
GLADIOLUS, GLOXINIAS,
TUBEROSES, OXALIS.

The Superiority of our Seeds are now conceded by every intelligent grower who has tried them.

J. Manns & Co.

N.E. CORNER, HILLEN & FORREST, BALTIMORE, MD.

Garden Supplies
of Latest Improved Patterns